The Centre Reporter.

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USE OF SOFT COAL.

In Case You Are Compelled to Use Soft Coal —An Engineer Gives Valuable Suggestions.

Many persons have an idea that soft coal cannot be burned with safety or economy in ranges or heaters constructed originally for the consumption of anthracite.

According to practical engineers and firemen, men who have had experience with both fuels, soft coal can be used with absolute safety in both range and heater if ordinary intelligence is displayed in the management of the fire.

An engineer who has been experimenting with soft coal both for cooking and heating purposes in anthracite range and heater, says the results secured by him have been thoroughly satisfactory. It is only a question of the proper manipulation of the draughts. In order to secure the best results the draughts in the doors below the fire box should be kept closed, while the butter-fly or slide in the fire door should be kept partially open so as to admit sufficient oxygen to consume the carbon. If this is done there will be little or no black smoke, and scarcely any accumulation of soot in the flues.

Under no circumstances should the chimney damper be closed, for if you close it gases will accumulate and may cause an explosion, while the house is likely to be filled with noxious vapors.

The same rules for a fire in the range would apply for the heater, only greater care should be exercised to prevent the accumulation of gasses. A bituminous fire should not be stoked from the bottom, but after being lighted it should be allowed to crust and this crust broken from the top. A fire can be kept over night by covering it with fine coal that has been dampened, with a small opening left in the center for a draught.

While any grade of soft coal may be used in an anthracite grate with experience and care, what is known as picked coal will be found best adapted for domestic purposes, and in ranges especially, will give the most satisfactory results.

Probably the greatest difficulty that will be experienced by the average householder in changing from anthracite to soft coal will be the necessity of closely watching the fires and giving proper attention to the draughts. Filling the fire pot of a range to the lids with soft coal will not give good results, and attempts to boil over fresh fuel will not meet with much success. One thing that should be remembered is that soft coal ignites very rapidly, dies down with equal quickness, and needs constant watching and frequent replenishing in order to maintain a constant, even fire.

Board of Health.

Friday evening at a session of the borough council, the following board of health was appointed: Capt. Geo. M. Boal, Dr. G. W. Hosterman, W. W. Spangler, John T. Lee, D. A. Boozer and S. W. Smith. Immediately upon notification of their appointment, the board met in the Reporter office, and after subscribing to the oath of office administered by Justice W. B. Mingle, an organization was affected by electing Capt. G. M. Boal, president; S. W. Smith, secretary, and W. W. Spangler, health officer.

The only business transacted was that of ordering the homes of Joseph Alters and Prof. Krise placarded with diphtheria cards, owing to deaths having occurred in those families from membraneous croup.

Constable Runkle was appointed to look after the wants of the families mentioned and see that the funerals were privately conducted.

The families voluntarily submitted to the requests.

Linden Hall.

S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, spent Thursday of last week in this place.

Miss Freda Hess, who visited friends in Osceola for several weeks, returned home last Friday accompanied by some of her friends.

John Bailey, of Baileyville, was in town on Saturday shaking hands with his friends.

Frank Floray and wife, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday in town.

S. R. Gettig and wife, of Center Mills, visited here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Curt Musser and children, of Altoona, have been visiting at the home of J. H. Ross for several weeks.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather during the campmeeting, there were some interesting meetings held. The campmeeting has prolonged itself into a revival meeting which is now in progress.

The mistake made by Philip Bradford and a hunting party of taking a 'coon for a catamount created considerable consternation for a short time. The "baste" jumped from a tree into the midst of the hunting party, and for a time there was a scattering.

HOME MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Huntingdon Presbytery.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Huntingdon Presbytery convened in the Presbyterian church in Tyrone Wednesday afternoon of last week. The officers are, president, Mrs. H. S. Wharton, Ryde; vice president at large, Mrs. William Dorris, Huntingdon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rufus C. Elder, Lewistown; recording secretary, Mrs. A. M. La Porte, Tyrone; secretaries for Freedmen, Mrs. D. K. Freeman, Mrs. M. G. Fisher, Huntingdon; secretary for Sabbath schools, Mrs. J. C. Barr, Tyrone; secretary for Young People's Societies, Mrs. R. J. Hillis, Kipple; secretary of Literature, Mrs. F. B. Huff, Altoona; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Huntingdon.

The report of the secretary of Freedmen, Mrs. D. K. Freeman, of Huntingdon, was in part as follows: $26,690 have come from the women's societies, $6,131 from young people's societies, making an advance of $5.453 over last year. The Freedmen themselves contributed $86,215, an advance of $4,125. The zeal and self denial represented by these figures cannot be overestimated. Two years ago the woman's Board undertook to raise $10,000 to complete the building of Ingleside seminary at Burkeville, Va., and $15,000 for the enlargement of Brainerd Institute in Chester county, S. C. During the past year the entire amount needed for Ingleside was secured, and enough for Brainerd to justify the board in proceeding with the work.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Dr. Mathers, Mrs. Dr. Freeman, Mrs. Weisley and Mrs. Dr. Schuyler was appointed to confer with the presbytery in regard to foreign mission work.

The next convention will be held at Clearfield.

Jacob Holter Dead.

Jacob Holter died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bower Schenck, in Liberty township Friday afternoon, death being due to the infirmities of old age. He was born in Howard township in 1819, and was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Holter was one of the successful farmers of the community and also took an active part in local affairs, having filled a number of the township offices. After the death of his wife in 1889, he made his home with his children, having lived the greater part of his retired life with his daughter, Mrs. Schenck.

The following children survive him: Joseph L., Henry C., Michael P., John B., J. Shuman, Mrs. Catherine Williams, Mrs. Susan Loder, Mrs. Mary Schenck, also two sisters, Mrs. Nancy Thompson aged eighty-seven, and Mrs. Elizabeth Mahaffey, aged eighty-five, and one brother, Christian, all living in Howard and vicinity.

LOCALS.

It is likely that Secretary of War Root will retire from the cabinet at the close of the next session of Congress.

The people of Centre county can safely trust W. J. Carlin, the Democratic candidate for county treasurer. He is a gentleman of good business principles; his moral character can not be assailed in any way; he is thoroughly capable, and if elected he has no particular banking institution that can say to him "you are mine,—deposit here."

The personal qualities of candidate Strohm are depended upon to carry through his chum Schoonover. If Mr. Strohm permits his good name to be used for that purpose there is reason to question whether he will not sanction measures and means unbecoming a man who is making a run on his morals. Let Mr. Strohm denounce the "devil" and his ways and run on his own hook.

Rudyard Kipling's story in Everybody's, "The Comprehension of Private Copper," expresses the attitude of certain expatriated Britishers settled in the Cape country who became Boer sympathizers because of English neglect of their interest. The episode is highly dramatic, told in Kipling's best vein; a brief picturesque story which reminds one of the vigor of his earlier tales.

One thing is sure, and that is that Senator Heinle will receive the full Democratic vote on this side of Centre county. No one will dare to be so ungrateful as not to support a man who in the past performed every act his party and constituents demanded of him. Senator Heinle represented the people of his district in the Senate in every detail—no one will question that every vote cast by him was not cast in the interest of the greatest number of his constituents, whether Democrats or Republicans. Senator Heinle has made a record,—a record that can be endorsed in November by every voter.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Work of the Body while in Session at Lock Haven.

The annual meeting of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania was held in Lock Haven last week. The first session was held Wednesday evening, when the retiring president, Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, delivered a sermon on the text, "Thy way is in the Sanctuary, O God."

Thursday morning the president presented his annual report, which in part is as follows: Resignation of pastors, 7; dismission to other synods, 7; admitted from other synods, 5; installations of pastors, 5; pastorates vacant, 3; calls accepted but not installed, 6; improvements to churches throughout the synod are also noted.

Before the close of the morning session Rev. Dr. C. S. Albert, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Luther Albert, of Germantown, addressed the synod.

The committee on state of religion reported that the synod embraces six counties, having a population of 170,000; the Lutheran membership is 25,000; the young people of the congregations are active and zealous; there are 1300 children in the catechetical classes, and the $12,000 contributed for benevolence is a great improvement over last year.

At Friday afternoon's session Dr. G. W. Enders, president of the Susquehanna University, spoke in behalf of the institution. During the forty-four years of its history the university has given two hundred and twenty-five ministers to the church. Saturday evening the session was given over to mission work. Rev. F. Aurand spoke on the subject, and Miss Cora Holahan greeted the synod in the name of the Woman's Missionary Society, and her report of the proceedings of the convention at Pine Grove Mills was in part as follows: The receipts were $1,400 for the past year, which amount is $200 greater than the year previous. Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss E. Cora Holahan, Lock Haven; vice president, Mrs. Rev. N. H. Schoch, New Berlin; recording secretary, Miss Annie R. Keiser, West Milton; corresponding secretary, Miss M. Katherine Furst, Salona; treasurer, Mrs. Rev. C. L. McConnell, Mifflinburg, historian, Mrs. S. A. Fair, Salona.

The election of directors to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg took place at the Saturday evening session. Rev. H. C. Holloway, D. D., Rev. A. J. Earnest, D. D., and Samuel Ebert were the persons selected.

Beavertown, Snyder county, was the place fixed for the meeting of the synod next year.

Rev. T. C. Houtz, statistician of the synod, gave the following: Number of ministers belonging to the synod, 40; number of churches, 86; communicant membership, 9389; baptized children, 2227; estimated value of church property, $497,550 00; local expenses for all objects, $60,791.01; beneficent offerings, $11,427.83; total amount expended by all churches, $72,218.84; number of Sunday schools, 87; number of officers and teachers, 1462; number of pupils, 10875; membership young people's societies, 2410.

The ceremony of licensure and ordination was proceeded with. Those licensed to preach the gospel were E. F. Ott and G. W. Fritch. Those ordained were Rev. J. E. Zimmerman, of Centre Oak; Rev. L. G. Stouffer, of York, and Rev. J. W. Weeter, of Blair.

The election of delegates to the general synod were announced at Saturday afternoon's session as follows: Clerical—Revs. J. L. Nicholas, W. K. Diehl, I. P. Zimmerman, D. E. Rupley and I. O. Moser. Lay—Prof. C. L. Gramley, Joseph Winter, George Dale, Samuel Reen and B. F. Klepper.

The election for officers of the synod resulted: President, Rev. J. M. Rearick; secretary, Rev. W. D. E. Scott; treasurer, Rev. J. A. Price, and statistician, Prof. T. C. Houtz.

It is a well-known fact that the office of Commissioner is the most important of the county offices to be filled, if one is of more importance than an other. The Democrats made no mistake in view of this fact, in placing in nomination Messrs. Philip H. Meyer and E. A. Humpton. Mr. Meyer needs no introduction to the voters of Centre county. He will be extended the courtesy of a second term, not simply because of custom, but because he has been a faithful officer. Mr. Humpton is a gentleman and a scholar in the true sense. His qualifications are far superior to any of his competitors—there can be no disputing this fact. What is meant by qualifications includes probity, good judgment, good business principles; naturally inclined to be economical in the administration of public affairs; a thorough knowledge of book keeping; success in his own business ventures; gentlemanliness.

Miss Virna Geiss is in Bellefonte and will attend the fair.

DEATHS.

CARL LORENZO MOYER.

Carl Lorenzo Moyer, son of William and Clara Moyer, of Milroy, died on Thursday morning of last week after a brief illness. Death occurred at the home of the child's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moyer, of Colyer, from whose residence the funeral took place, Rev. A. A. Black officiating. His age was four months and two weeks.

ISAAC REISH.

Isaac Reish, the well known farmer of the east end of Nittany valley, died Monday morning after a lingering illness. He was about sixty-nine years old. He had lived in Nittany valley all his life and was highly respected by all who knew him. He is survived by his wife and three children: Nancy, Edward and Mrs. C. L. McClintick. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Cedar Hill.

MRS. ABRAHAM BAUM.

Mrs. Abraham Baum, died at her home in Bellefonte Thursday evening of last week after an illness of several months, at the age of about sixty-four years. Mrs. Baum, whose maiden name was Mary Ansbach, was born in Wyler, Germany, and was married to Abraham Baum thirty-nine years ago; ever since that time she has been a resident of Bellefonte. She is survived by her husband and thirteen children.

WM. H. SNYDER.

William Harrison Snyder died at his home at Eagleville Friday night, from heart failure, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Snyder had been in his usual health and his death was sudden and unexpected. He was one of the most respected citizens of Eagleville and was by profession a civil engineer. He is survived by his wife and three children, Helen, W. B. and John M. The funeral took place Monday afternoon.

MRS. DANIEL KARSTETTER.

Mrs. Daniel Karstetter, who had been ill from a complication of diseases several years, died at Loganton, Sunday aged eighty-four years and six months. She is survived by her husband and the following named children: Cornelius, Henry B. and Mrs. Susan Ohl, all of Loganton. The funeral was held Wednesday. Services were conducted by Revs. Dunlap, Baumgardner and Boyer.

SUSAN A. COLDREN.

Susan A. Coldren died Monday at the home of her son-in-law, Ezra C. Harter, near Spring Mills, from stomach trouble. The deceased was aged sixty-seven years and was a kind and loving mother, an earnest Christian woman, having been a member of the Lutheran church for many years.

Deceased's maiden name was Susan Breon. Her first marriage was to Jacob Cain, a member of the 148th Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville. Two children were born to this union—a son, Hiram, preceded her to the grave two weeks ago, and James Cain, who lives in Altoona.

The deceased was married the second time to John Coldren, deceased. Three children survive, Minnie E., wife of Ezra Harter, Spring Mills; Robert A., Potters Mills; Carrie A., wife of Freeman Reeder, Shamokin; also one step-son, Wm. H. Coldren, of Pleasant Gap.

HENRY WHITELEATHER.

Another of the older residents of Marion township died last week, and in the death of Henry Whiteleather that community has lost a man who made for its advancement every day of his life there, says the Watchman. For years he had been a well-to-do farmer in the vicinity of Jacksonville and having accumulated enough of this world's goods to insure comfort in his declining days he sold out last spring and moved to Lock Haven. On Monday evening of last week he was stricken with paralysis while sitting on the porch of his home. He never regained consciousness and died Friday afternoon.

Deceased was born in Gregg township, Feb. 19th, 1842; his parents having been Jacob and Catharine Frazier Whiteleather. He was brought up as a farmer. On April 3rd, 1866, he married Miss Catharine E. Dorman, of Penns Valley. To them nine children were born as follows: Emma J., John F., Sarah L., Jacob, William H., Catharine R., Mary A. and Rosie B. After a short residence on farms in Gregg township and in Brush valley Mr. Whiteleather rented his father's farm in Marion township, which was his home ever after and which, with his brother Amos, he purchased.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

TWO DEATHS.

Membraneous Croup Claims Two Victims in Centre Hall.

To have two deaths within twelve hours is an unusual occurrence in Centre Hall, but membraneous croup claimed two victims within that period last week, and cast a gloom, not only over the families, but over the entire town.

JOHN SLICK

John, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Slick, aged three years, was taken ill with membraneous croup and died from that disease Friday evening. Mrs. Slick and her three children came from Johnstown to the home of the former's father, Prof. W. A. Krise, a short time ago, where the child took sick and died. The interment took place the following day, no one attending except the undertaker and the cemetery sexton.

CHARLES W. ALTERS.

The remains of Charles W. Alters were laid in a pretty casket and silently lowered to their last resting place Saturday, death having claimed the child early in the morning of that day. The lad was ill for a week or more when finally membraneous croup developed, and proved fatal. His age was eight years, eight months and eleven days.

Charley was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alters, and was a little fellow known to every resident in town, because of his pleasant disposition and manly ways. There was a deep feeling of sorrow among both young and old for the loss of this dear child.

LOCALS.

A regular meeting of the school board will be held Tuesday night.

Carpenters are working on the new dwelling of Samuel Durst, at Earlystown.

W. W. McCormick and Cal. Harshbarger, of Potters Mills, were callers Saturday evening.

Bituminous coal is worth seven dollars in Centre Hall. Wood has advanced fifty cents per cord.

James Sandoe, who for some time was firing an engine on the railroad at Pittsburg was recently promoted and now is engineer.

Lloyd Smith, of Centre Hill, who was employed by Edward Sellers at Oak Hall, in a short time will go to Osceola, where he will work in the car shops.

David Pratt and Joseph Brehman are circulating petitions to get signatures to have Governor Stone to appoint them to fill the vacant associate judgeship of Mifflin county.

The Manor Hill School is closed, owing to the fact that the teacher, Prof. W. A. Krise, has been in contact with a contagious disease. The school law will debar Mr. Krise from teaching for some time.

Daniel Strickler, of Mifflinburg, died of heart disease Monday of last week. He was the head of the firm of D. Strickler & Co., manufacturers of "Strickler's Life of Leather," a commodity well known throughout the state.

Mrs. Julia Deininger, of Middleburg, and Mrs. Robert McDonald, of Reedsville, visited in Centre Hall among friends on their way to their homes from Pine Grove Mills where they attended the Lutheran Missionary convention.

Twelve-year-old Harry Myers, of Loch Lomond, near Philipsburg, while riding a mine mule to the stable was thrown. His foot caught in a trace chain, and he was dragged a long distance. He was found dead, his neck having been broken.

As a result of swallowing a caterpillar, which he mistook for candy, a three year old child named Button, of Coudersport, was badly poisoned. His tongue swelled so large that he almost smothered. After ten hours intense suffering the child began to improve.

The Wm. Louden homestead, near Juniata, Blair county, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday evening. The house was occupied by Edward H. Irvin. The loss on the buildings is $3,500. The personal property was nearly all removed.

"The Fate of 'Cupe' and 'Dinah'" is the title of a final chapter of "Stringtown on the Pike," which was for some unaccountable reason left out of the book by the author. It is published for the first time in the October number of the Woman's Home Companion.

While moving the McFadden monument from the Presbyterian to St. Marks cemetery at Lewistown, Harry Luck had his right leg broken about four inches above the knee so that the bone protruded through the flesh. They were taking the monument down and with the aid of a derrick had raised the spire from the base and swung it off, when it suddenly slipped through the ropes.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The rain during last week ruined considerable of the second crop of clover that had been cut for hay.

W. I. Wise, of Georges Valley, was a brief caller Saturday. He is tenant on the Rearick farm.

The evaporating company is obliged to use coke in the drying kilns. A car load of coke was received by them last week.

N. Bigler Shafler is giving dairying considerable attention, and is making a brand of butter that is not misnamed—Gilt Edged.

The school rooms were thoroughly fumigated Saturday by the janitor F. A. Foreman, as a precaution against any disease germs that might have secreted themselves there.

A. G. Archey, the present register and Democratic candidate for re-election, asks a second term on his merits. Who can say a word against him as an official or an individual?

B. M. Wagonseller, formerly principal of the Centre Hall schools, has been elected assistant professor in the chemical laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

In the absence of a supply of coal every one is making provision for an extra supply of wood. Wood is scarce about Centre Hall, although one would think it plentiful where mountains are so convenient.

Messrs Foreman & Smith had a small supply of anthracite coal on hand this fall, which was sold at a slight advance of last year's prices, although the firm knew that the commodity would command exorbitant prices.

Congressman Elias Deemer and John H. Hunt, of Williamsport, sold to the Lackawanna Lumber company, a large tract of hemlock timber in Potter county for $375,000. The price paid by Messrs. Deemer and Hunt a number of years ago was $30,000.

A number of the members of the Freshman class at State College were admitted on conditions, and in nearly every instance the conditions were in mathematics. Is this not an argument that mathematics are neglected in the common and preparatory schools?

Elias Snyder, the east end Nittany valley farmer, received a pet which is as bad as a white elephant on his hands—an alligator. It came by American express from Fayette, Miss., and it is supposed was sent by Mr. Snyder's son who is in the south.

Miss N. Sallie Cummings, of near Linden Hall, after spending ten days or more at her home, Tuesday returned to Wilkesbarre where she is attending school. Miss Cummings is a bright and vivacious young lady who is fitting herself to occupy the higher stations in life.

Little or no attention is paid to the Republican papers which are making a howl about the Democratic candidate for sheriff being a lawyer. From a Democratic standpoint any one may become sheriff who may be honestly nominated and honestly elected. With Republicans it is different: the bosses do the regulating.

Here are some figures on the Rockville bridge, carrying the main line of the Pennsylvania across the Susquehanna five miles west of Harrisburg: Length, 3,830 feet; arches, 48; length of each arch, 70 feet, with 20 feet rise; width of bridge, 52 feet (four tracks); tons of stone, 200,000; time required in construction, 18 months; opened April 1, 1902.

Mrs. Joseph Kelley and Mrs. D. W. Reynolds, of Reedsville, on their way home from the Lutheran missionary convention held at Pine Grove Mills last week, stopped with the latter's niece, Mrs. S. W. Smith, in this place. They also visited State College where Mrs. Kelley has a son attending that institution.

Mrs. Aikens, wife of Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, Wednesday evening of last week, tendered a reception to the delegates and visiting members of the Lutheran Missionary society held at that place. Refreshments were served to more than seventy-five ladies who availed themselves of Mrs. Aiken's hospitality.

Friday's Daily News says: Victor Royer who for the past four years has been a resident of Bellefonte, and during his stay here has made hosts of friends, is about to take his departure from us to go to Harrisburg. Mr. Royer is a sincere christian young man and has been actively engaged in work of uplifting young men. He was admitted to the bar a year ago and has been very successful in his law practice, but he felt in his heart as though he could be of more use in the work of saving souls. So in the future he will engage in evangelistic work throughout the state. May God speed him on his way.

M. ZOLA IS ASPHYXIATED

Victim of a Horror Like Those He So Vividly Described.

WAS SUFFOCATED IN HIS BEDROOM.

His Wife Nearly Shares His Fate—Reported Evidence of Suicide Not Substantiated by Her Statement to the Magistrate—Carbonic Gas From the Pipes of a Stove—Analysis Shows Presence of Carbonic Acid in Blood.

Paris (By Cable).—Emile Zola, the famous novelist, who gained additional prominence in recent years because of his defense of Captain Dreyfus, was found dead in his Paris home Monday morning.

Asphyxiation resulting from the fumes from a stove in his bedroom is given as the cause of death.

M. Zola and his wife had retired at 10 P. M. Mme. Zola was found seriously ill when the room was broken into in the morning. About noon she was removed to a private hospital, where she recovered consciousness for a short time and was able briefly to explain to a magistrate what had happened.

The couple had returned to Paris from their country house at Medan the day before. Owing to a sudden spell of cold weather the heating stove in their bedroom was ordered to be lighted. The stove burned badly and the pipes are said to have been out of order.

To the magistrate Mme. Zola said that she awoke early in the morning with a splitting headache. She awakened her husband and asked him to open a window. He rose and attempted to move toward a window, but staggered and fell to the floor unconscious. Mme. Zola fainted at this same moment, and was therefore unable to give the alarm.

The servants of the Zola household, not hearing any movement in their master's apartment, entered the bedroom at 9.30 o'clock and found the novelist lying with his head and shoulders on the floor and his legs on the bed. Doctors were summoned, but they failed to resuscitate him.

A slight odor of carbonic gas was noticed when the servants broke into the bedroom. From the position of M. Zola's body it was evident that he had tried to rise, but had been overcome by the fumes from the stove. The servants opened the bedroom windows and sent for physicians. A commissary of police was also summoned.

It was reported later that there were evidences of suicide in the death of M. Zola. Nothing has so far developed to substantiate this theory, and the statement made by Mme. Zola to the magistrate seems to disprove it. M. Zola dined with a good appetite the previous evening and servants of the household ate of the same dishes.

Skeleton in a Trunk.

Rappahannock, Va. (Special).—Bayard Wright, local agent for the Weems Steamboat Company, discovered a skeleton in a trunk which had been stored in the company's warehouse here for about eight years. The skeleton was apparently that of a child 12 years old. Some tattered clothing hung around the remains. The trunk was rather more than medium size and the body was considerably bent in order to get it inside. The trunk and contents were thrown into the river and were carried down stream by the tide. There was no name or address of any kind on the trunk.

Five Hundred Reported Dead.

Yokohama, Japan (By Cable).—In a typhoon, a tidal-wave swept the Odawara district, near Yokohama, and overwhelmed many houses. Five hundred persons are reported to have been drowned. The Japanese battleship Shikishima was driven ashore at Yokosuka, 15 miles from Yokohama. It is expected that she will be floated with slight damage. Several other steamers were driven ashore. Some of them have been refloated. It is feared that there have been many fatalities among the fishermen.

Alger Accepts Senatorship.

Detroit (Special).—Gen. Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, formally accepted Governor Bliss' tender of the ad interim appointment as United States Senator. He sent a telegram to Governor Bliss in which he said: "I duly received your telegram of the 27th inst. tendering me the appointment of United States Senator to succeed the late Senator McMillan. With a deep sense of the responsibility and the honor, I accept the appointment with many thanks."

Mad Valor of a Boloman.

Manila (By Cable).—Advices have been received here that three companies of infantry, commanded by Capt. Eli A. Helmnick, of the Tenth Infantry, left Camp Vicars, Mindanao, Thursday, to reconnoiter the Moro forts and recover stolen arms. They encountered only slight opposition. The column captured and destroyed the Butig forts. A few Moros were killed. The American troops had no losses. A fanatical Moro, armed with a bolo, charged the column alone.

Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner is preparing to send a second expedition against the Maciu Sultans, who still reject the overtures for peace negotiations.

Mrs. Waggoner's Romance.

Chehalis, Wash. (Special).—Another chapter in the episode of Merrill and Tracy has just been written. Mrs. Mary Waggoner, of Napavine, the woman who, with her eight-year-old son, discovered the body of David Merrill, has eloped with Ben Merrill, a brother of Dave. They are reported to have bought tickets for Seattle.

Five Sailors Lost in Hurricane.

San Francisco, Cala. (Special).—The British ship Claverdon, which arrived from Hamburg, reports having passed through a hurricane, with the loss of five of her crew. The storm was encountered August 27. Heavy seas swept over the ship and washed everything movable overboard. All the sails, with the exception of the lower mainsail, were carried away. Five of the crew were drowned and nine others injured. To lower boats and rescue the drowning sailors was impossible.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

Thomas J. Sharkey, who, it is alleged, caused the death of Banker Nicholas Fish in New York, was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree.

The United Mineworkers claim that nonunion men are deserting the mines because they do not like to work under the guard of militiamen.

Gust Z. Siefeld, a farmer, living near Peshtigo, while beating his wife was killed by his son.

Ethel Belle McChesney, aged 19 years, committed suicide at Syracuse, N. Y.

R. Bannister Mitchell, a young man of Stony Creek, Va., eloped with Miss Mabel Lee, of the same place, ostensibly to be married. When about 25 miles from her home, Mitchell shot his sweetheart to death and then killed himself with the same weapon. Their bodies were found lying together on a buggy robe.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, has arrived in New York after a careful inspection of the strike conditions in the anthracite region, and he expresses the opinion that the solution of such labor problems lies in the establishment of state courts of labor.

A negro shot and wounded J. H. Baber, a motorman, in Richmond, Va., and when a lot of carmen started to lynch the negro a crowd of his friends came to his rescue and a riot followed. A number of men were hurt and a policeman injured.

President Williams, of the Seaboard, intimated that if the absorption of the Louisville and Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line resulted in a disturbance of the reciprocal relations with the Seaboard there would be war.

President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, in an address at a county fair at Elbow Lake, Minn., attacked President Roosevelt's plan of giving Congress move power over trusts.

Harry Rose, a theatrical stage manager, shot and killed his wife, whom he found unfaithful in New York. He went to a police station, told of the crime and was placed under arrest.

District miners' president, Nicholls, at Scranton, Pa., accused an ex-mine foreman of heading a movement started by the coal companies to bribe members of the Miners' Union to vote to return to work. The ex-foreman and the representatives of the companies say the story is not true.

The grand jury in St. Louis has discovered that the bribery checks were given by James C. Campbell, a broker, who had disappeared when the deputy sheriffs with a subpena tried to find him.

Samuel Greenage, who killed Constable Harry Bucks in Greenwich Township, N. J., committed suicide.

Dr. Willard Humphreys, professor of German at Princeton University, died from the effects of an overdose of chloral hydrate.

An arrangement has been made by which Columbia University will exchange fellows with the French universities.

Foreign.

General Velutina, as agent of the Venezuelan government, has caused the arrest of the manager of the French Cable Company at Carupano. A Venezuelan cruiser is suspected of having cut the cable. The French managers have protested against the "arbitrary action of the government."

The second cyclone that swept over the Island of Sicily Sunday added to the great loss of life by the first storm. Several ships were wrecked. The bodies of 600 persons are awaiting burial.

Several steamers and a Japanese battleship were driven ashore in a typhoon that swept over Yokohama. Five hundred persons are reported to have been drowned by a tidal wave.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech on the British Education Bill, said the strongest non-conformist could not believe that Parliament would abolish denominational schools.

It is reported that Queen Maria Christiana, the mother of King Alfonso of Spain, has married her master of the horse, Count de la Escosura.

Fighting between Turkish regulars and Albanians is reported from Mitrovitza, European Turkey. The Turks shelled two Albanian villages.

The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee announced the outbreak of an insurrection in Macedonia.

The Pekin Shan Hai Kwan Railroad was restored to the Chinese government with the consent of the allies.

Sir Marcus Samuel was elected Lord Mayor of London, succeeding Sir Joseph Dimsdale.

General Von Gossler, formerly Prussian minister of war, is dead.

Commander William H. Beehler, the retiring United States naval attache in Berlin, visited Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Prince told him that he was anxious to visit the United States again and enjoy the sport of hunting in the Far West.

An American woman who has a son a student at Oxford University, has stirred up a lively discussion in London by a letter to the London Times complaining of the filth and discomfort of his college rooms.

The director of Mount Etna Observatory says there has been no earthquake in Sicily, but it is probable there has been a submarine eruption between Stromboli and Sicily.

Advices from Salonica state that the revolutionists are marching against the Turkish villages and more troops have been sent to suppress the uprising.

John W. Young, the father of William Hooper Young, charged with the murder of Anna Neilsen Pulitzer, in New York, interviewed in Paris, says he believes his son is innocent; that he is not insane, but his mental strength has been undermined by vicious habits.

Financial.

A dull market for some weeks seems likely.

Secretary Shaw will anticipate June as well as October bond interest and thus put into the banks $20,650,000.

High money makes Russell Sage the happiest man in New York. He is the largest individual money lender.

Bank of England's discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

About 35,000 tons of Welsh coal have been imported in the United States since the anthracite strike began.

PRESIDENT UNDER KNIFE

Undergoes a Second Operation on the Abscess of His Left Leg.

THE BONE SLIGHTLY AFFECTED.

Dr. Newton N. Shaffer, of New York, Was Called in Consultation and the Operation Was Performed By Dr. Rixey, Assisted By Drs. Lung, O'Reilly, Urie and Stitt. It was Found That the Bone Was Effected.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Another operation was performed Sunday on the abscess of the left leg of the President.

In the former operation a simple needle was used to relieve the trouble, but this time the surgeons with a knife made an incision into the small cavity, exposing the bone, which was found to be slightly affected.

The President's case has been progressing satisfactorily, but it is believed by the physicians that the further operation made will hasten his complete recovery. While none of the doctors is willing to be quoted, they give the most positive assurances that there is not the least cause for alarm, and say that on the contrary there is every indication of a speedy recovery; that the area of bone affected is very slight, and will not result in any impairment of the President's limb, and that there is no evidence whatever of any matter that would produce blood poisoning. They confidently expect that the President will be on his feet within a reasonable time, and with his robust constitution to assist recovery, soon will be himself again.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, of New York, who long has been acquainted with the Roosevelt family and has attended the President's children at various times, and who also is a well-known bone specialist, joined the President's physicians in their morning consultation at 10 o'clock.

It was noticed that there had been a slight rise in the President's temperature and an increase in local symptoms, and the conclusion was reached that the patient's recovery would be hastened by making an incision of the wound for the purpose of relieving the slight tension or swelling which was present and also to drain the wound.

The operation was performed between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An application of cocaine was used to allay the pain. The President stood the operation very well and subsequently expressed his satisfaction at the successful result. Dr. Rixey, the surgeon general of the navy, performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Lung, the President's regular physician.

Dr. O'Reilley, who also was present with the other physicians, is the surgeon general of the army, and heretofore has been consulted regarding the case. Dr. Edward R. Stitt, another of those present, is in charge of the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

The physicians took a roseate view of the President's prospects for getting out again. He has become somewhat restive because of his close confinement and the physicians are considering the advisability of permitting him to take a ride in a few days. The physicians say the question now is simply one of the healing of the wound and reiterate that this will be hastened by the operation performed.

At the White House at 10 o'clock it was stated that the President was doing very well and that no additional statement would be issued. Late in the evening Dr. Shaffer, while he declined to discuss generally the President's case, authorized in the most positive manner the statement that there need not be the least cause for anxiety or alarm regarding his condition, but said, on the contrary, he coud give every assurance of the belief that the President will soon recover.

Justice Brewer Burned.

Burlington, Vt. (Special).—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, was quite badly burned about the face and hands at his summer home, at Thompson's Point, Lake Champlain. Judge Brewer has remained longer at the Point than have the other cottagers and was cleaning up some brush about his cottage, Liberty Hall. He used a small amount of gasoline to make the brush burn and was in the act of lighting the pile when the accident occurred. His burns were promptly attended to, and with good nursing he hopes to be out in a few days without scars.

Cyclone Kills Scores.

Syracuse, Sicily (By Cable).—A terrible cyclone has swept over the east coast of Sicily. It is reported from Modica, 32 miles southwest of Syracuse, that 100 bodies of victims have already been found, and that the number of bodies swept away by the torrent is unknown. The newspaper Fracassa expresses the belief that 400 have been killed. The torrent destroyed everything on the ground floors in houses in the lower parts of Modica. Bridges and roads disappeared and damage amounting to millions of dollars was done.

Avenged His Daughter.

Columbus, Ga. (Special).—Information has reached here of a double murder at Upatoie, Ga., 18 miles from this city. In a quarrel Arthur Comer instantly killed his wife, Louise, with a pistol. Shortly afterward J. W. Murphy, Mrs. Comer's father, hearing of his daughter's tragic death, went to his son-in-law's residence and shot him dead with the same weapon Comer had used.

Insane Patient Started the Fire.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—The fire that burned the barn, horses and carriages of the Nebraska Asylum for the Insane and threatened the hospital building was started by Frank Ackerson, a runaway inmate. He was found four miles in the country and on being returned made a full confession. His insanity is of such a type that he was regarded harmless, and he had been allowed the privileges of the grounds. Superintendent Greene was severely burned at the time of the fire.

EARTHQUAKE ENDS MANY LIVES.

Shocks in Russian Turkestan Continue Nearly Two Weeks.

Berlin (By Cable).—A dispatch received here from Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, reports a terrible earthquake on August 22, the shocks continuing until September 3.

One hundred persons were killed at Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan, 400 in the village of Astyn, 20 at Jangi, while the town of Aksuksitche was completely destroyed.

Many Villiages Wrecked.

Allahabad, India (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Pioneer from Kashgar, Eastern Turkestan, says that only a dozen people were killed there in the earthquake, but that the disturbances wrecked many villages in the northern part of the province, the total of persons killed being 1000.

There were no premonitory signs, says the dispatch, but a pronounced rise in temperature followed the principal shock. The temperature continued to rise during the subsequent days, which were attended by a repetition of slight quakes. The dispatch says no Europeans lost their lives.

Shocks in Mexican City.

City of Mexico (Special).—An earthquake shock was felt here on Tuesday, although appearing to be a light one and causing little alarm. It cracked a large number of buildings, and the police reports show that the water pipes burst in several streets.

The earthquake was quite sharp in Puebla, causing some alarm, and reports coming in show that the seismic disturbances were felt eastward to Vera Cruz and other cities and towns on the Gulf of Mexico.

BOSTONIANS TRY THE LAW.

Apply in Court for Receivers For the Coal Corporations.

Boston (Special).—A committee of Bostonians sought relief in the courts from the present coal shortage and high prices by asking for a receiver for the coal companies and coal-carrying railroads. A bill in equity was filed in the State Supreme Court against the following corporations:

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
Philadelphia and Reading Iron and Coal Company.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
Delaware and Hudson Company.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.
Erie Railroad Company.
Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The petitioners ask that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of all concerned upon such terms, in such manner, with such agents and servants, with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment and at such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper.

Fatal Wreck Near Paris.

Paris (By Cable).—Twenty-six persons have been killed and a score of people have been injured as the result of an accident to an express train running from Lille to Paris. The train left the rails while crossing the switch at Arleux, where it did not stop, and while going at great speed. The locomotive and tender were upset, and the carriages were piled up and smashed to pieces. The bodies of 16 men, two women and two girls, all French, were taken out of the wreck. About 50 persons were injured, and many of them, who are suffering from broken limbs and fractured skulls, are not likely to survive.

Battle With Bulgarians.

Constantinople (By Cable).—Three hundred Bulgarian revolutionists who were surrounded by Turkish troops in the vilayet of Salonica succeeded in forcing the cordon after a sanguinary fight, during which both sides suffered severe losses. Reinforcements of troops have been sent in pursuit of the Bulgarians.

The militia reserves have been called out and troops are being dispatched into the interior of Macedonia.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Arthur Comer shot and killed his wife at Upatoia, Ga., and was soon afterward killed by her father.

The largest back tax suit ever filed in Kentucky was filed at Paducah by the auditor's agent, Frank Ireas, against the Illinois Central for back taxes for nine years, beginning 1893. The total involved is nearly $1,000,000.

Students of the University of California took possession of a train at Berkley and committed acts of vandalism which resulted in one of their number being arrested.

The W. C. T. U. in New York passed resolutions protesting against the use of the photographs of such prominent men as Schley, Low, Hill, Depew and Jerome.

In an engagement between Bulgarian revolutionists and Turkish troops in the vilayet of Salonica both sides suffered severe losses. Troops are being dispatched into the interior of Salonica.

The Russian Foreign Office has not yet acted on the United States note on the subject of the Roumanian Jews, and does not anticipate practical results from it.

Queen Wilhelmina discussed the subject of arbitration in general with U. S. Minister Newel, the Mexican minister and other diplomats.

A cyclone has done great damage on the east coast of Sicily. The town of Modica was inundated, several houses collapsed and a number of families perished. Mount Etna shows further signs of activity.

President Koch, of the Reichsbank, Berlin, in a statement to the bank committee, said that the monetary situation in New York had not affected the German or other European markets.

Further reports of the earthquakes in Eastern Turkestan show that 667 persons were killed and 1,000 injured.

Pietro Mascagni, the composer and director, arrived in Paris on his way to the United States.

The National Congress of French Miners adopted a resolution in favor of an eight-hour day.

The Russians have begun the evacuation of Manchuria.

FUEL FAMINE IMMINENT

A Situation That is Appalling In Its Possibilities.

NO HARD COAL IS BEING MINED.

With the Approach of Normally Cold Weather Popular Clamor for Fuel Must Soon Reach Proportions That Neither the Anthracite Coal Operators Nor the Striking Mine Workers Can Longer Ignore.

Estimated Losses.

The estimated losses at the end of the twentieth week of the coal strike are figured out as follows.

Loss to operators in price of coal, $47,500,000; strikers in wages, $26,300,000; employes other than miners, $5,870,000; railroads in earnings, $11,000,000; business men in region $14,800,000; business men outside coal region $8,000,000; maintaining coal and iron police, $1,400,000; maintaining non union workers, $350,000; maintaining troops in the field, $400,000; mines and machinery, $6,500,000. Total, $123,220,000.

Scranton, Pa. (Special).—There is every indication that a fuel famine is imminent—a situation appalling in its possibilities.

An exhaustive study of the situation in the anthracite regions shows that practically no hard coal is being mined. Soft coal rates are being steadily advanced, and it is predicted that the price will go to $10 a ton. Cord wood has gone up.

With the approach of normally cold weather popular clamor for fuel must soon reach proportions that neither the anthracite coal operators nor the striking mine workers can longer ignore. Every house-holder, every business man, manufacturer and merchant must shortly demand coal. It must be had, somehow, somewhere or direct catastrophe will follow.

Neither disputant in the hard coal region will yield, and public patience is bound to be exhausted ere long. A suggestion has been made by some of the operators that the law preventing any miner cutting coal in Pennsylvania unless he holds a certificate stating that he has worked two years in the mines be repealed at a special session of the Legislature. If this were done President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, says the operators would be able to put many men at work. Hard coal mining is not so hazardous as bituminous mining, and men could learn all but the most expert phases of cutting coal and shoveling up in a month or six weeks.

Another operator denies that this would solve the problem of breaking the strike.

The operators will not listen to arbitration; the mine workers, while willing to arbitrate, declare they can remain idle indefinitely; both sides are opposed to compulsory arbitration through legislative enactment.

Six Men in Blazing Wreck.

Rawlins, Wyo. (Special).—Under the debris of a bad freight wreck which occurred here it is believed there are at least six men. The wreck burned fiercely for hours. A fruit and stock special train crashed into the rear end of another stock train. Fifteen cars were piled on top of the engine and almost instantaneously burst into flames. Engineer Patnoe was thrown under the wreck, and it is said that at least four or five others shared a like fate. Rescuers succeeded in clearing away the wreck sufficiently to talk to Engineer Patnoe, but they were unable to get him out and he was at last overcome by the smoke and flames.

Head Cut Off and Burned.

New York (Special).—James B. Craft, a wealthy resident of Glen Cove, Long Island, was brutally murdered in the Empire Garden Cafe, 38 West Twenty-ninth street, a resort in the "Tenderloin," only a few doors from Broadway, where he had been drinking with a woman. His body was roughly pulled out of the cafe, down two flights of stairs to the cellar, where his head was hacked off and thrown into the furnace. Most of the clothing that he had worn was also placed in the fire, and an effort was made to obliterate every trace of the crime by cremation.

Tried to Throw a Bull.

Cleveland (Special).—An amusement novelty was given here. Neromus, a muscular Mexican, attempted to throw a large bull by the horns. The first portion of the exhibition was the attempt of Neromus to excite the bull, which he did by waving a red cloth before the animal and then side-stepping from its rushes. When he attempted to throw the bull the enraged animal soon had the Mexican in a helpless position and was goring him when Chief of Police Corner ordered the animal to be lassoed and the exhibition ended. Only a few hundred people saw the entertainment.

Favors Government Ownership.

Boston (Special).—Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, noted for his conservatism as well as for his ability, in response to an invitation to act as a member of a committee to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, has written a letter in which he says: "The strike is bringing nearer the inevitable solution. This is the control or practical ownership of the mines by the State of Pennsylvania or ultimately by the nation. In a republican government it is not possible, as it is not right, that 20 men or 50,000 shall control a supply which the good God has given for mankind."

Statue to Kossuth in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—A life-size statue to the Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth was unveiled in this city in the presence of 50,000 people. The statue stands on a pedestal and is about 20 feet high. The figure of Kossuth was the work of a Hungarian sculptor, Andrew Toth, of Debreazin, Hungary. The occasion was made the opportunity for a display of the affection in which the Hungarian patriot is held. Addresses were made by Mayor Johnson, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton and Governor Nash.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Promotion All Along the Line.

The following important diplomatic appointments have been announced from the State Departments:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany.

Robert S. McCormick, of Illinois, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia.

Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, now envoy extraordinary and mininster plenipotentiary to Spain, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

Arthur S. Hardy, of New Hampshire, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil.

These appointments are to take effect when Ambassador White leaves Berlin in November.

Meets Hay's Complaint.

The report that the government of Roumania has discontinued the issuance of passports to Jews intending to emigrate to America, though not officially confirmed, is regarded by the Washington authorities as an immediate and direct recognition by Roumania of the accuracy of the statements made by Secretary Hay in the note respecting the evils of this Jewish immigration and the underlying causes. The reported suspension of emigration would be regarded as removing the only direct issue between the United States and Roumania, and, while we may continue to have a deep concern in the betterment of the condition of the Roumanian Jews, the United States government must, for the time, rest content with what it has done in the issue of the identic note to the powers.

As to the effect upon the Jews themselves of the suspension of the right to emigrate to America, the opinion expressed here is that the order will accentuate the evils from which the Jews are suffering at present, and that fact, in the end, by attracting the attention of the powers and exciting the humane sentiments of civilization, will force an amelioration of the condition of the Jews.

$137,504,268 For Pensions.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Eugene S. Ware, just made public, shows that the number of names on the pension rolls was under the million mark July 1, despite a net gain of 5732 pensioners since 1868. The total enrollment July 1 last was 999,446, against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,809 soldiers and 260,637 widows and dependents. The aggregate includes 4695 pensioners outside the United States.

The number of death notices of old soldiers, not now in the service, received by the bureau during the year was 50,128, but only 27,043 of them were pensioners.

The report says that the death rate among the pensioners for the coming year will be about 40,000 and the losses to the rolls from other causes will be about 6000.

The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $137,504,268 and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies, outside of the payment of pensions proper, aggregates $3,590,529. The pension system, says the report, since the beginning of the Government, has cost $2,992,590,019, exclusive of the establishment of the soldiers' homes.

Cotton Crop Injured.

A number of special agents of the United States Department of Agriculture have left Washington for the South, for the purpose of investigating certain features of the cotton movement. Statistician Hyde's estimate of the amount of cotton actually grown during the year 1901-1902, and the report of the Census Office as to the amount ginned during the year both differ considerably from the amount marketed according to commercial reports. The department believes the difference is made up largely of cotton carried over from preceding years and of linters and repacks. No expense will be spared, it is said, in an investigation as to what the commercial crop really amounted to and what it consisted of, and a full statement of the result will be made public by the Statistician.

Crops Grown Without Irrigation.

Arid land crop conditions in Central Montana, heretofore unknown to the Department of Agriculture, were discovered in a tour of inspection which Elwood Mead, in charge of the irrigation work of the department, has just completed. Mr. Mead says he found much larger areas of arid land there with crops in successful growth on them than he ever had supposed were possible. In a majority of the seasons, he says, crops can grow on these tracts without any irrigation.

White House Furniture Burned.

Upwards of some 30 pieces of furniture, some curtains and portieres and several heavy plate mirrors, all belonging to the White House, were destroyed by fire of unknown origin in the upholstering establishment of E. A. Kennedy, on Connecticut avenue.

The loss is estimated by the fire department at $5,000. So far as known none of the pieces destroyed were of historic importance.

Newsy Items of Interest.

Secretary of War Root is preparing to make an appeal to Congress to repeal the Anticanteen Law in consequence of the reports of the various department commanders saying it has resulted disastrously to the soldiers.

President Roosevelt signed the order for the taking of a census of the Philippines, declaring that peace has been established.

A telegram was received from Commander Patch, of the Montgomery saying that the blockade of Cape Haytien was not effective.

GARDEN AND FARM

WINTER FOOD FOR STOCK.

Roots are superior to ensilage as winter food for stock, but the cost of ensilage is much less than roots. A crop of carrots wil be found one of the best foods that can be grown on the the farm, but the work of growing the carrots is the great drawback. Ensilage, on the contrary, can be always relied upon as something sure, as the corn may be cut at any stage of growth, should necessity so demand.

THE SILO.

Good silage that has been well and closely packed in the silo is estimated to weigh about 20 pounds or more per cubic foot, and 40 pounds is about the ration allowed each cow for one day. A silo ten feet deep and ten feet square will consequently hold enough ensilage to supply two or more cows over four months. Such a silo is a small one, but the estimate shows what a large proportion of food can be stored away for winter in a small space by the use of ensilage.

GROWING HORSERADISH.

The best way to grow horseradish is from the little roots four or five inches long, and not from the crown. These small roots will produce good roots, fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down where the slanting cut is, and so that the cut will be two inches under the soil. It can remain in the grown until late in the autumn, and be bitter, or a portion can remain in the ground until spring. A dozen roots will give all that will be needed for family use for a life time, for it constantly increases, and the danger is that it will spread too fast and become troublesome. It is best, therefore, to plant it in some corner of the garden, where it can grow without injuring anything.

ECONOMY OF A HAY PRESS.

When you have not sufficient barn room and your hay is money, instead of resorting to the stack it is far better to use a hay press. There is economy in room, economy in a better preservation of the hay, economy when you have to move it, either for your own use or for sale, and, above all, economy in the better price you will get and more ready sale in the market. Probably all this is back number to the man who makes a business of raising hay for the market. But it is a fair question whether almost any well to do farmer would not do well to press a considerable part of his hay; and there is no chance for a doubt that it would pay to press all that he is to sell. Co-operation among neighbors works well in getting a hay press, as in many other implements. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

CARE OF POULTRY.

I care for my poutry, as I do my other stock. I feed the fowls a little in the morning, scattering the grain in about six inches of straw, making them work for their living, and feed a little more in the evening, throwing it where they can soon clean it up; sometimes I roast their corn for them. I give them fresh water twice a day in the winter, and four or five times a day in summer, placing the water in the shade. I clean their houses once a week the year around, make new nests once a month in summer, and burn the old ones. The way I make nests for my sitting hens, I place about three inches of dirt in a box, forming shape of nest, then put in straw. I use sulphur in the nests, and sprinkle it through their feathers to keep away lice, and as fast as they are done with the nests, I burn the straw and white wash the boxes before making new nests, keeping the house clean and pure which make healthy chicks, as well as old fowls. When a hen begins to hatch her brood, I never bother her until they are all hatched; this method makes much stronger chicks; if you don't believe it, try it. I keep the lice out of the roosting house by sprinkling the walls and perch with coal oil, burning sulphur, and using air-slacked lime and ashes; I saturate a few corncobs with oil, and place them in an old kettle, which I use for this purpose; place it in the centre of the house, (see that the fowls are all out) sprinkle the sulphur on the cobs, put a match to it and shut the door, this will kill every louse in the house. I repeat this as often as necessary. I examine my chickens carefully, and if lice are found on them, I apply a little coal oil, but use only a little, and never put any about their wings, and none on the sitting hens. I examine carefully my young chicks, and if they get lousy, I grease their heads a little. Giving the fowls exercise is what makes them healthy, and is the most important point for egg laying. I also feed sunflower seed, and put vegetables away that were too small for family use, these I feed in the winter. I have my poultry yard, corners in the garden and other convenient places planted with sunflowers and artichokes they make good shade through the summer and excellent feed in winter.—Elmer L. Morris, in The Epitomist.

IMPROVING LIVE STOCK.

Every farmer and breeder can contribute toward the improvement of live stock by studying the tendencies of his animals and striving to develop and improve those which are good ones. Nearly every animal has some good tendencies, and it is the purpose of growers to develop these by careful feeding, handling, breeding and selecting. The general purpose cow is no longer desired. It has been found that the animal does not pay for by trying to make the cow be good for a little of everything we check or neutralize some good tendencies in her which might in time make her of the greatest value. Therefore, we take every animal, and, in fact, every individual of a breed, and study her particular fitness for some line of productivity. Then instead of dwarfing her possibilities by trying to make her suitable for some purpose nature never intended her for, we strive to develop and emphasize her good tendencies. It will be surprising how rapidly such tendencies will develop in some animals. It seems as if nature had just been waiting for the favorable opportunity to show what she could do, and man's interference comes in just at the right time to direct nature along the line of the least resistance. All of our high stock has been produced simply through this method. Far back in the early history of the animal industry some intelligent breeders selected good individuals and bred them for a particular purpose, improving them by favoring their tendencies and establishing their good points in time so that they became fixed. The farmer and grower of stock today should observe the same rules. No matter what the stock may be, he should strive continually to improve it. There is one sure thing about raising cattle. If we do not improve the tendencies of the cattle, and steadily raise their standard, we are bound to let them degenerate. There is no standing still: It must be forward or backward. Now no man can afford to let his stock degenerate, and hence he must improve them. He must watch each individual, and see that the particular good points of each one is favored and developed.—E. P. Smith, in The American Cultivator.

COVER ORCHARD CROPS.

The sowing of green crops in an ordinary orchard should not be done with the view of securing crops for use, but to benefit the trees as a covering. The Agricultural Department has given this matter its attention, and pointed out the advantages in a special bulletin. A cover crop, to serve as a blanket and protect the soil may be secured with the use of mammoth clover, cow peas, buckwheat, rye, crimson clover or anything that will remain on the ground all winter. Cover crops, unlike those grown throughout the season, do not, as a rule, injure the trees by drying out the soil, and even where the weather during the fall is normally dry the injury is less than in summer, since plants evaporate less water from their leaves in the cooler weather and shorter days of fall than in the longer and hotter days of summer. Cover crops not only do not, as a rule, dry out the soil injuriously, but they also add directly to the moisture-holding capacity of the soil by the humus formed in their decay, and they hold much of the snow until it melts and is absorbed by the soil. They are also rarely as injurious as crops grown throughout the entire season, and are often beneficial because their growth is made after the trees have stopped growing and are maturing their wood for winter.

Trees make their greatest growth early in the season, and, therefore, require much less moisture the latter part of the season than earlier in the year. In fact, in some localities it is considered an advantage to cease cultivation by midsummer and grow some secondary crop which will check the growth of the trees and cause them to mature before winter. It has also been found that wherever cultivation or irrigation has been kept up late in the season, and the ground in a moist condition, with the trees thrifty and growing, the frost did but little damage.

Cover crops also protect the soil independently of the benefits imparted to the trees by checking leaching and washing of the soil. Light soils are often gullied by heavy rains in the fall, just as in summer, and some crop to bind such soils is beneficial. In the case of leaching of the soil, and the consequent loss of plant food, especially of nitrates, a crop is more valuable in the fall and early winter than in summer or earlier, for in spring and summer the tree roots are in condition to take up much of the plant food as it becomes available; but from the time their leaves fall until the soil is frozen the plant food which would otherwise escape in the drainage water or be washed down beyond the reach of plants, can be saved only by secondary crops, which grow until stopped by the severe cold of winter. Even in cases where the leaching of soils is not excessive a deep-rooting cover crop brings up plant food from the subsoil and leaves it near the surface, to be used later by the trees. Besides preventing in part the loss of fertilizing materials from the soil, cover crops may serve as a direct fertilizer.

The availability of leguminous crops to take nitrogen from the air and store it for use later is well known, hence plant food and soil protection are combined by their use; but resort to leguminous plants should not be the rule in all cases, as sometimes soils become too rich in nitrogen, and the trees, therefore, grow too vigorously, do not mature their wood well and are unfruitful. Cover crops also change the condition of the soil by the increase of humus, making heavy soils more porous and lessening their tendency to become too wet. In some cases, however, a cover crop may prove injurious by affording protection to insects, mice and even to the spores of fungi.—Philadelphia Record.

What the Lives of Heroes Teach Us.

By Elizabeth Ellicott Poe.

MAN is keenly influenced only by example. The expounding of theories, however great and noble, is more or less futile until it is stated that these theories have been put into practice by a fellowman.

It is but natural, this desire to know not what might be done, but what has been done. It proves that the action is within human limitations. It encourages us to a like endeavor and warms our hearts with the knowledge of a companionship in the effort.

The men who have earned the title of "hero" have ever been doers, not preachers, of the true and the good. It is this quality in their characters that holds the respect of man, a sincere belief and sincere action in this belief.

We cannot demand more than this. It is the answer to the cry of "perfect." They simply did their duty as far as they could, and the lack of such action in the mass singles them out as heroes, men who believe sincerely and sincerely act on their beliefs.

There is very little outward encouragement of heroism in the world. The fire and sword and the still keener pain of obloquy are the usual meed dealt out to heroes.

It is so easy to drop behind, to retreat, that the world gazes with outward contemptuous scorn on one who, in spite of all odds, stands ready to die for his convictions. Yet deep within its inner, its truer self, it respects and admires his courage. It yields him a reluctant tribute of the lips, but in its heart of hearts it feels awe and veneration.

But the outward, the today and self of the world demand his destruction, and the order is given to destroy, while an inner washing of the hands testifies to the secret belief in his truth.

The generations that come after receive this precious belief, and in the clearer light of after events yield him his due. It is death that reveals the hero, and, alas, death is the reward men most often pay the hero.

Heroes are not abnormal. They have, generally, only one genius, a genius for doing their duty. They are often children of the people, who from the vantage point of the thick of battle have seen the necessity and risen to meet it.

They are the embodiments of the heroic quality which is present in every man. Many a soul in the struggle for right under the pressure of tremendous odds is a hero worthy to be ranked with Washington in the world of reality, or a King Arthur in the world of fancy.

The appearance of a hero is the signal of advancement. He is the man of the hour who has dared "to put fate to the touch, to win or lose all." Train the children to grow to believe sincerely, act sincerely and so develop the heroic strain so seldom displayed, but, oh, so noble in its glorious might.

Mob Violence Incompatible With Liberty.

By President Roozevelt.

VIOLENCE of the individual, above all, violence of a mob—that type of violence is incompatible with free government, with free and orderly liberty in our republic. The first requisite of liberty, as we and our forefathers have known it, is the willingness to abide by the law. The Government must be just; the law must be no respecter of persons. The law must get at the big man who goes wrong just as it gets at the small man who goes wrong.

And it must get at him in his own interest. You can protect the man of big means against wrong doing by the law just so long as you make him himself responsible to the law.

On the other hand, the worst enemy of the people upon whose behalf mob violence is often invoked is the man who invokes it; the man who connives at it, or incites it. The worst wrong that can be done to our people is to try to teach them that aught can be obtained by mob rule or violence of any kind. We can make this Government; we can keep it what it is; we cannot only make it what it is, but we can raise it to a still loftier height, but it must be done through orderly, decent process of liberty working through law.

It is not a kindness to bring up a child in the belief that it can get through life by shirking the difficulties. The child who is going to be worth its salt must be taught to face difficulties and overcome them. Is not that so? You know it is so. I pity no man because he has got to work. I despise the man who will not work. He is not worth envying, no matter which end of the social scale he is.

The man who cannot pull his own weight, that man is not any good in our public life. Now we have got to do it in widely different ways; each man has got to at least pull his own weight, and if he is worth his salt he will pull a little more. And we cannot afford as a nation any more than as a family can afford it in the training of the individual members of the family—we cannot afford to have our citizens brought up in any other theory. Each man of you who looks back on his life will feel proud to hand on to his children, not the memory of the days of ease, but the days that were pretty hard, that meant hard work, but wherein he did something.

The Weak in the Struggle of Life.

By Robert Wood, Headworker Boston Settlement.

A GREAT deal of human life is going to waste in the semi-pauperized classes. The overworked theory of the survival of the fittest furnishes no solution to the problem. The question is, how to bring the power of reason and intelligence to bear upon the subject in such a way that nature may be helped to do her work. The Spartan method of disposing of children physically weak was not only inhuman but wasteful. Every atom of child life may become of use to the community.

Too much stress is put upon preventive and not enough on constructive work. He defined constructive work as a vast scheme to bring to the people life and its agencies, as baths, gymnasia, playgrounds, constantly broadening educational efforts, and all the factors for widening life.

Preventive work, so called, is not adequate to the problem of pauperism. One great difficulty about organized charity is that it undertakes to deal with too many grades of people.

Settlement work is not adapted to deal with the lowest stratum of society. It aims to make life more secure and less precarious for neighbors surrounding all such centres, for, as a rule, the inhabitants of such districts belong to the unskilled class, which is always in danger of falling back into the slough of despond.

One of the great difficulties in trying to help the unemployed is that the man who is out of work and willing to work is hopelessly mixed with the tramp and his kind. If this condition could be overcome, philanthropic efforts could be more indulgent in dealing with the unemployed man who will work, and could see that his family does not come to physical and moral ruin while occupation is found for him.

As a practical way out of the dilemma I suggest the scheme proposed by Charles Booth, of London, to establish farm colonies which should amount to moral and industrial training schools for the semi-pauperized class. Such institutions should be free from the stigma of disgrace attached to the almshouse. This method would separate the bona fide unemployed from those who do not want to work.

Whatever may be said of the difficulties attending the uplifting of the degenerate and incapable class, the problem is not hopeless, but to its solution must be brought factors essential to success in the mercantile world. The same dauntless, adventurous spirit; the same conquering, imperial purpose; the same eager, inquiring disposition that ever seeks new worlds to conquer, are all needed in the sociological fray.

Saw the Resemblance.

"Why you look just like my great aunt's parrot!" remarked a small child after long and discriminating consideration of a caller's face. In the deadly pause that followed the caller gathered herself together. "Let's see the parrot," said she. "There he is!" and the child pointed enthusiastically to a cage in an adjoining room. Fortunately he was a handsome parrot, as parrots go, and the caller's sense of humor was equal to her sense of pride in her small aquiline nose—a nose that "ran in the family." "So I do look like him," she said. "You're quite right. I see the resemblance myself."—New York Sun.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pensions granted.—Joseph Dowden, Blythesdale, $12; George Shreffler, Mifflintown, $12; John A. Nagle, St. Bonifacius, $10; Joseph D. Atchinson, Berlin, $12; Joseph Smith, Snow Shoe, $8; John P. Vanler, Lewistown, $12; John F. Jury, $8; Lecontus Mills, $12; Thomas McDowell, Summerville, $17; Thomas Anderson, Scenery Hill, $10; Joseph Boyer, Osceola Mills, $10; Aaron Garner, New Brighton, $8; Martin MacNaughin, Frugality, $8; Seymour Smith, West Franklin, $17; Jesse L. Benton, Tyrone, $14; May J. Hewitt, North Clarendon, $8; Henrietta O. Earll, Union City, $8; Annie E. Winters, Braddock, $8; William H. Koerner, Allegheny, $6; Thomas Ray, Glen Campbell, $10; Oliver B. Maine, McKeesport, $8; Perry Kimmy, Meadville, $10; Henry J. Fuller, Platea, $10; Douglass M. Paddock, Warren, $8; Harriet Poten, McCracken, $8; John W. Evans, Kittanning, $12; Isaiah Haines, Glenhope, $24; Alexander McCabe, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $12; William Mulhelen, Bellwood, $10; Harlend B. Bay, Derry City, $8; William Woodside, Parnesboro, $10; John McCracken, Latrobe, $10; William N. Heimbach, Beavertown, $12; Annie M. Ries, Beaver Falls, $8.

Ira Holtzman, engineer, and Edward E. Weaver, fireman, on a local freight "pusher," both of Tamaqua, were badly peppered with shot at East Mahanoy Junction. While waiting for orders, and while Holtzman was oiling his engine, the fireman strolled a short distance away to gather a few chestnuts. Suddenly a farmer appeared and opened fire on both men with a shotgun. Holtzman was wounded in the back and arm and Weaver caught a big part of the load in his side and hand.

The new iron bridge under construction by the Lehigh Valley Traction Company at North Wales, fell upon the tracks of the Bethlehem branch of the Reading Railway. The 5.50 southbound train narrowly escaped being wrecked. It is said the recent heavy rains of the last two days weakened the new foundations.

John Martin's 4-year-old daughter was struck by a trolley car at Scranton. The fender rolled her some distance on the track and then released her. She was taken from beneath the car, having been seriously injured about the head, though she escaped the wheels.

Robert H. Vance, junior member of the firm of Bates & Vance, died suddenly at the City Hospital, Harrisburg, to which place he was taken for an operation for appendicitis. Deceased was 67 years of age, and one of the most prominent business men in that city. A wife and two daughters survive.

Frank Innis, who was recently elected State Councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was tendered a formal reception at Chester. Prominent leaders of the order were in attendance. There was an interesting program of speechmaking and music and a lunch.

In the report of James M. Clark, chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the Department of Internal Affairs, for 1901, figures are given as to the production of Portland cement in Pennsylvania. The report shows that some 13,000,000 barrels of Portland cement were consumed in the United States in 1901, and that 12,711,225 barrels of this consumption were American production, and that of this production Pennsylvania made 6,873,203 barrels. The importance of this large production of Portland cement in Pennsylvania will be appreciated when it is taken into consideration that cement is the main ingredient in the construction of the heaviest masonry of the world. In the early seventies David O. Saylor, of Copley, Lehigh county, made the first successful effort to manufacture Portland cement in the United States, and about the same time a plant was built at Wampum, Lawrence county, by William P. Shinn. The entire production of Portland cement in the United States in 1882 was only 85,000 barrels. The production in Pennsylvania for 1901 had a market value at the works of $7,334,891. There was paid out in wages $2,212,457 to 5080 workmen, men and boys, showing an average yearly earning of $435.52.

C. M. Schwab, while in Europe, is emulating H. C. Frick, J. P. Morgan and Charles T. Yerkes in his patronage of art. Within the past few days two fine examples of old English masters, Romney and Hoppner, have been received at Mr. Schwab's Pittsburg residence and hung. A Rembrandt is on the way and will arrive in a few days.

The formal opening of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem took place Friday. President Augustus Schaltz made an address. Prof. Albert P. Haupert, of Waterbury, Wis., is a new member of the faculty. In the evening Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton gave a reception to the freshman class.

At the Free Methodist Conference at Wilkes-Barre, Rev. A. G. Miller was re-elected District Elder of the Wilkesbarre and Windsor districts, and Rev George Eakins, of the New York and Philadelphia districts.

A fast of thirty-seven days has apparently cured all the ills of Attorney P. Slocum, of Erie. The heroic treatment was taken in the hope of finding relief from catarrh of the stomach and a troublesome kidney complaint. Mr Slocum says both have disappeared. Mr. Slocum says he was reduced in weight to ninety pounds by the water diet, but he is now regaining his normal weight. "I have been regenerated," he declares. "I have not an ill or an ache. One remarkable circumstance is that my eyes, which have troubled me greatly, are now entirely cured. I do my work without glasses."

The house of Henry Gotschall and family, at Gilberton, was damaged with dynamite at 1.30 o'clock the other morning. A heavy charge of the explosive was placed under the one corner of the building and the house was partially wrecked. Gotschall and his family, however, escaped unhurt, though they were thrown from their beds.

Strikers are keeping close watch over the movements of non-union men at Shamokin, few of whom venture away from the mine from one end of the week to the other. The feeling grows more bitter daily.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Notwithstanding the disarranged money market, almost a fuel famine, and some damage to crops, industrial and commercial activity continues unabated, and the magnitude of plans for the future indicates that confidence has not been shaken. Scarcity of funds has thus far caused no hardship, except to speculators, and the stringency will remedy itself by contracting loans on stock exchange collateral, together with such aid as may be offered by the Treasury, which is partly responsible through absorption of funds. Injury to crops by frost has no more than offset the increased acreage, while high prices fully compensate producers. It is not time for pessimism, although securities have declined sharply. Railway earnings for September thus far exceed last year's by 6.8 per cent., and those of 1900 by 16.5 per cent.

"Pressure in the iron and steel industry has been somewhat alleviated by larger receipts of coke and liberal imports of pig iron, yet the outlook is by no means devoid of unfavorable features.

"More steel rail orders have been placed abroad. Needs for structural shapes are increasing, much work being held back by slow shipments, and orders are reported for delivery nearly two years hence. In an effort to provide adequate transporting facilities, the railways are purchasing liberally of rolling stock and other equipment, and great improvements in terminal methods are planned.

"Although cotton goods are firmly held, the market is quiet, as buyers are content to take only such quantities as are needed for immediate distribution. The situation is not satisfactory for producers, owing to the high price of raw material, but the attitude of purchasers of goods indicates that they do not consider the present position of raw cotton one that can be sustained.

"Failures for the week numbered 207 in the United States, against 227 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 34 a year ago."

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 10a3.30; best Patent, $4.50; choice Family, $3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 73¾c; Philadelphia No 2, 72¼a72¾c; Baltimore No 2, 72c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 72c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69a69¼; Baltimore No. 2, 66c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 35c; Philadelphia No. 2, 36c, Baltimore No 2, 34c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy $14.00a15.00

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples per brl, fancy 85c@$1 00; fair to good per brl, 50c@65c; Beets, native, per bunch 1c@1½c; Cabbages, native, flat dutch, per 100, $1 00@$1 50; Celery, per doz. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, $1 00@1 25; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-lb basket, 12c@14c, do, Western Maryland, per 5-lb basket, 12c@14c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 30c@40c. Lima beans, native, per bu box, 50@60c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 65c@75c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@5c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c@30c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 22c@27c. Rappahannock, ber bu box, 30c@40c;

Potatoes, Primes, per brl, No 1, $1 25a1 40; do, seconds, 75a80c; do, culls, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per brl, No 1, $1 25a1 40.

Butter, Separator, 23a24c; Gathered cream, 21a22c; prints, 1-lb 25a26c; Rolls, 2-lb, 25a26; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 21a22c

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 11¾a12c; medium, 36-lb, 12a12¼; picnics, 23-lb 11¾a12¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12a12½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 13a14c, young stags, 11a11½c. Ducks 11a12c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12¾a13¾c; cows and light steers 9¾a10¾c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 11¾c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 12c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 15½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar cured California hams, 10c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 14c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 11¾c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11¾c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11¾c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers $7 50a8 50; medium $4 60a7 00; stockers and feeders $2 50a5 00; cows, $1 50a4 50; heifers $2 25a5 75; Texas-fed steers $3 00a4 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers $7 25a7 85; good to choice, heavy $7 55a7 90; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers $3 60a4 10; Western sheep $4 00a5 35.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $7 10a7 25; prime $6 25a6 75. Hogs, prime heavy $7 90a8 00, mediums $7 80; heavy Yorkers $7 65a7 75. Sheep steady, Best wethers $4 75a4 00 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 24a5 40.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Creston (Iowa) printers have organized.

Freeport (Ill.) bakers have formed a union.

Perchers (cloth examiners) at Lawrence, Mass., have organized a union.

San Francisco Newsboys' Union has voted $25 to the striking anthracite miners.

New York cloakmakers are trying to raise $50,000 to start a co-operative factory.

Seventy-five new unions of street railway employes were organized during the past year.

A new wage schedule adopted by the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Workmen throughout the Middle West and East gives all members an increase of 25 cents a day.

Five hundred machinists employed in the various shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad system have been granted an increase in wages averaging 10 cents a day.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1902.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

WHEN PATTISON WAS ON GUARD.

It was hard sledding for the treasury looters and extra salary grabbers while Governor Pattison was at Harrisburg. The record of executive disapproval of appropriations that were unwarranted is to be found in the official history of the sessions of 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893. It will there be seen that judicious guardianship of the treasury was promptly and effectively exercised. In one case an appropriation bill, which was intended to compensate members who had been faithless to their trust and had disobeyed the constitutional mandate with regard to apportionment, and which involved nearly $500,000, was vetoed; and at other times measures aggregating scores of thousands of dollars were turned down.

As he has courageously declared, the policy then pursued with regard to this matter, will be followed in the future, if the people commission the candidate nominated at Erie to conduct the executive department during the next four years. The taxpayers of the state know that this pledge of honest and economic administration will be kept in letter and spirit. That is one of the reasons why they are so enthusiastically and determinedly rallying to his support in all parts of the state.

KEEPING THE LID ON.

Judge Pennypacker does not seem to be capable of fair-minded statement in political controversy. His reference to two former Democratic state administrations is characteristically misleading and unjust. Within that period, appropriations to public institutions were not held up or tampered with corruptly. With Robert E. Pattison on guard in the executive chair this villanous work would not have been attempted. This is an evil of recent growth, a development of the intensified crookedness of political adventurers and mercenaries.

The most positive proof of the charge made, in one notorious instance, has been publicly given, an officer of the educational institution concerned frankly admitting an alleged "expense account" of 10 per cent., or nearly three thousand dollars, in securing an appropriation to which his school was honestly entitled. Many members of the legislature have bitterly complained of the treatment to which they have been subjected by public pirates, as these conscienceless public servants have been justly, though severely, termed. Judge Pennypacker has a hard time getting the lid on. It seems to be his special desire to cover every species of public crookedness, to hide all the evil doings of the degraded representatives of Quayism.

See that your Republican neighbor has the facts before him this year. Lend him this paper every week. If you want an extra copy a postal will bring it. Help along the good work of public enlightenment.

Be not deceived by false reports and campaign roorbachs. The machine lie factory has started up earlier than usual this year. This is significant. But the truth will triumph.

Pennypacker will find out presently that the people propose to fight the battle for freedom against the machine and all its cohorts and apologists and defenders as well.

Penrose's fate is as good as sealed already and he knows it. He has been a monumental failure as senator and also as sub-boss. The whole outfit must go.

When Quay knocked off last week and went home to "rest" a few days, the machine gang had a congestive chill. This is only the first one.

Turn out at every Democratic meeting and take your neighbor. The next four weeks is the political harvest time for good government.

As a "stumper" Pennypacker makes the boys tired. His heavy-weight speeches make no votes.

The Philadelphia Press was right when two years ago it said the people of Pennsylvania would never submit to the affliction of another Quay governor. That is why they propose to turn down Pennypacker, the creature of Quayism and its servile apologist.

When faith is lost and honor dies the man is dead.

AGAINST BOGUS PAY ROLLS

Determined Efforts to Correct Appropriation Bill Evils—Plain Talk to Legislators.

Harrisburg, Sept. 30.—No citizen of Pennsylvania who has served the people in a public capacity has ever been more vigilant, courageous and faithful in the discharge of all the duties assigned him than Robert E. Pattison. This is the story of the record made during five year's occupancy of the city controller's office in Philadelphia, and eight years as governor. Upon one point particularly was this official most strenuous in demanding strict compliance with the law, in letter and spirit. He always stood at the door of the public treasury, guarding it to the extent of his power from illegal and unjust attacks. All the world knows that it was this fidelity to duty in the first office he held which impelled the people to call him up higher. He saved the taxpayers of Philadelphia a large amount of money and instituted reforms in the auditing of the public accounts which have continued to this day. Further, since 1882, no man has aspired to that office who did not possess the very highest measure of public respect and confidence.

How He Watched Appropriations.

When he came to Harrisburg, in January, 1883, Governor Pattison said to a friend: "I expect to have about as hard a time as any man has ever had for the first year. After that it will be smoother sailing." In accordance with his clear ideas of duty, and invincible purpose to meet every objection, the governor promptly began the closest scrutiny of every bill sent him by the legislature, especially those involving appropriations of the public money. He disapproved a large number of measures of this kind. He returned the general appropriation bill of the regular session of 1883 with many sections disapproved, in whole or in part. He called attention to the fact that the items referred to had no proper legal standing and most vigorously contended for strict compliance with the law. He denounced the proposed payment of extra compensation to certain officers of the legislature, as "a most glaring attempt to increase salaries over fifty per cent. in plain violation of the constitution and laws." He discussed the matter in detail, with great clearness and conclusiveness. He expressed the earnest hope that he would be relieved in the future of the "unpleasant task of disapproving of so many items," but declared that he should rigidly maintain the provision of the constitution in question, both because he believed it to be his sworn duty and because he regarded the section quoted "as eminently wise and proper."

Again, in 1885, the governor met this issue, quoting in his support the just protest of Governor Hoyt, who, in 1881, had pointed out the illegality of extra compensation appropriations. He showed that the practice objected to was utterly unjust, was without any warrant of law and was nothing less than a species of public robbery. The legislature, to its discredit be it said, both houses being Republican, disregarded the executive veto; but the governor's record must always commend him to the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. The amount he turned down effectively at the session of 1885, when the house was Democratic, was over $35,000.

Scathing Rebuke to Legislators.

The people have not forgotten Governor Pattison's consistent and courageous action in disapproving the half million dollar appropriation bill passed at the fruitless extra session of 1883. This conscienceless grab as compensation for doing nothing and refusing to pass just apportionment bills, was exposed and denounced in a veto message of remarkable strength, a document that was read and heartily approved by all honest citizens regardless of partisan views. Here are some timely extracts from this historic rebuke to faithless legislators:

"After wasting six months in contemning the constitution, members now send me this bill to pay themselves half a million dollars for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet more repugnant to law, equity and common sense, when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people their most sacred and valuable political rights. So far as I am able I shall thwart the wrong by my disapproval."

Against Every Kind of Robbery.

With regard to special bills also, as observed, Governor Pattison set his face firmly against all manner of unjust grants of the public money, private pensions, contested election cases, fraudulent claims, reckless committee extravagance, public printing wastefulness, etc. At the session of 1893 he broke up a petty scheme of public plunder, a proposition to place a useless copy of an expensive legislative handbook in all the public schools of the commonwealth. He had all the notorious bird book extravagance likewise. Many appropriations to public institutions, made without sufficient warrant of law, necessity or usefulness, were promptly turned down at every session. Worthy charities, having legitimate claim upon the bounty of the commonwealth, were not made to suffer, but judicious watchfulness was exercised over the distribution of the public funds in every direction. This care extended to ordinary departmental expenditures, and everyone concerned came to understand that public treasury guardianship was a sacred trust. No one ever thought of intimating anything to the contrary.

Pennypacker a Self-Condemned Critic.

This has been reserved alone for the present alleged Republican candidate for governor, who, in his speech at Erie, by indirection and implication, tried to create the impression that Governor Pattison had been remiss with regard to this important matter. This suggestion, on the part of Judge Pennypacker, is all the more unjustifiable from the fact that during Governor Pattison's first term his present would-be critic was largely engaged, as a member of the bar, in a line of legal reporting and book making which made it absolutely necessary for him to keep fully informed as to what was being done by the law making body and the executive branch of the state government as well. He knew he was belying the record at Erie, seeking to unjustly injure his opponent and make capital for himself without any foundation whatever for the statements and insinuations put forth. Governor Pattison earned the relentless hostility of a class of men who have disgraced the legislature at every session for a generation past, everyone of whom will unite in applauding Judge Pennypacker's course, but it must be unqualifiedly condemned by every fair-minded and honest man in Pennsylvania.

Quay's Candidate and His Company.

It is significant of what is expected of him that his candidacy for the executive office is the sole work of the machine and its allies, in town and country, and that the very worst elements in the political life of the state are united in his support. His political associations for many years have been with the personal followers, adherents and confidants of Senator Quay. He has enjoyed their company, rejoiced in their successes, endorsed their methods, sympathized with their efforts and given the weight of his personal influence, while holding an honored place upon the bench, in their behalf.

At the notorious banquet in Philadelphia where six hundred of his roistering friends celebrated Senator Penrose's election, Judge Pennypacker sat near the head of the table, beside a favored ring contractor, who was at that time one of the financial backers of the machine. He was in congenial company. He had no word of condemnation for the scenes which had taken place at Harrisburg, at the time of the senatorial election, or for those which were then passing under his eye, so sadly and impressively illustrating the demoralizing influences of degraded politics in Pennsylvania, and to which a host of once promising and ambitious young men have been indebted for their irretrievable downfall. Even at Erie, when the chief speaker before an association of young men, Judge Pennypacker had no word of disapproval for the evils of our political system, no word of denunciation for the manifold sins of omission and commission of the machine; no word of inspiration for the friends of clean politics and good government; no word of encouragement for those who are self-sacrificingly striving to rescue the commonwealth from the polluted hands of its worst enemies.

A SHOT AT THE RING

A Clear-Headed Business Man's View of the Situation.

Two Philadelphia business men, on the way to their day's work, were talking together, and naturally the conversation drifted to the political situation. The first man, an independent and somewhat active as a reformer, expressed freely his anti-Pennypacker views and his intention to vote for Pattison. The other man was a Republican, and, like his friend, a type of the business man who attends to his own affairs successfully, does his own thinking, and, without appearing before the public, stands for what is best in our present-day commercial and political life. His words, as given by the Record, are worth quoting:

"I have not always seen my way clear to go into these 'reform' movements," he said to his companion, "for not all reformers are as disinterested as yourself. But it does seem to me that the time has come for decent men to line up against the gang. Those fellows are not true Republicans; they are simply rascals using the party name to cloak their roguery. I have come to feel that nothing is owing to them in the way of party loyalty, except punishment. Of late we have done a great deal of talking about purifying politics; now we have a chance to do something practical, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the only course open to a self-respecting man, in the premises, is to vote for Pattison. We all know that he is straight, and practical as well. I believe that if he is put into office again we shall have real reform. Anyway, a vote for him is a shot at the machine, and I think I owe that duty to Pennsylvania."

With a business man's hard-headed sense, this man had grasped the vital question involved in the present campaign. He was too bright to be deceived by the old trick of the boodlers in putting forth a decent man to catch the votes of the unwary. In his mind the case resolved itself into its true elements — namely, Quayism versus clean government.

Workingmen everywhere are realizing that their best weapon with which to maintain all their rights is an honest ballot. They are arraying themselves against the political crooks this year as never before. The railroaders' endorsement of Pattison is a sign of the times that means great things for the cause of clean politics and good government.

The Reporter $1.00 a year in advance.

THE CITADEL OF RING POWER.

Th Quay candidate for governor has been trying to mislead the public mind with regard to the management of the state finances under the direction of his political creator, who has held the key of the public chest ever since he took control of the machine. The charge, which cannot be denied, the proof of which can never be blotted out, is not defalcation and robbery, but the misuse of the public monies while in the keeping of this organization, for its own selfish and base purposes. The disingenuous statement that the state treasury holds $12,000,000, carries with it, though unintentionally, the severest self-condemnation. It is the constant habit of the ring to husband the state's resources for their own purposes, often holding back payments when they hould be made.

The state treasury, for more than thirty years, has been the citadel of machine power, and every other year it renews its iron grip, no matter what other interests may suffer. Mr. Quay would rather lose any other office than this. He is today exacting tribute from his fiscal agents and in indirect ways, also, securing financial help to maintain the power he has so shamefully abused. But the hand-writing is on the wall. The people are aroused, and they mean to finally break the hold of Quayism upon the government of this great state. Let every patriot help on the good work.

Linden Hall.

Miss Freda Hess returned home Saturday from a six weeks' visit among friends in the western part of the State, and is now entertaining her cousins, Mrs. Edla Wieland and Miss Ruth Wieland, who have just returned from a year spent traveling through Europe. Mrs. Wieland expects to return to her home in New Haven, Conn., the latter part of this month.

Ed. Page moved his family to Clearfield county on Tuesday, where he expects to engage in lumbering.

Mrs. D. C. Hess is visiting friends in Tyrone.

Miss Lizzie Rupp after spending several weeks with Grandma Carper returned to her home in Altoona Tuesday.

Wm. Felding returned to work in Brooklyn, after spending his vacation with his parents at Linden Hall and friends at Rock Springs.

Mrs. John Schreck left for Grampian, Clearfield county, where her husband has secured work; they will remove to that place from Brisbane, their former home.

Emanuel Shuey left on Monday evening for his home in central Illinois, after spending several weeks with his sister, Mrs. Jacob Meyers, and other relatives in this section.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the United Evangelical church at Rock Hill.

Misses Lillian and Anna Ross spent Tuesday at Centre Hall.

Abbie Fleck, of Julian, was a caller at Hide Away farm on Sunday.

Mrs. Dubbs, who spent part of last week with her sister, Mrs. John Diehl, left for her home in Snyder county Saturday.

Farm Talk.

The second crop of hay is a very good one and will make choice feed. The clover ripened sufficiently without being frosted to make it a complete stover.

Potatoes are scarcely a three-quarters crop, but there is little complaint of the rot. The dry weather of the past three weeks was very favorable to check rot.

The corn crop is not coming up to the expectations of many—there are too many barren stalks.

Reduced Rates to Portland, Me.

On account of the woman's Christian Temperance Union at Portland, Me., October 15 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Portland from all stations on its lines, from October 13 to 17, inclusive, at reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage from October 15 to 25. If ticket be deposited with agent of terminal lines at Portland before noon of October 16, and 50 cents paid at time of deposit, the return limit will be extended to October 31. Apply to ticket Agents for specific rates and other information.

Reduced Rates to Washington.

For the thirty-sixth National Encampment, G. A. R, to be held at Washington, D. C., October 6 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Washington from all points on its lines at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale from October 4 to 7, inclusive, and good to return until October 14, inclusive. By depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Washington between October 7 and 14, and the payment of 50 cents, an extension of the return limit to November 3 may be obtained.

For specific rates and further information apply to nearest ticket agent.

We wouldn't mind the Republican statesmen taking the stump, if that was all they took.

For Governor—ROBERET E. PATTISON.
For Lieut. Gov.—GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.
Sec. Int. Affairs—JAMES NOLAN.
For Congress—D. E. Hibner, of Clearfield county.
For State Senate, W. C. Heinle, of Centre county.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:
J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.
J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.
For Sheriff:
H. S. TAYLOR, of Bellefonte.
For Register:
A. G. ARCHEY, of Ferguson Twp.
For Recorder:
JOHN C. ROWE, of Philipsburg.
For Treasurer:
W. J. CARLIN, of Miles Twp.
For Commissioner:
E. A. HUMPTON, of Snow Shoe Twp.
P. H. MEYER, of Harris Twp.
For Auditor:
H. J. BECK, of Walker Twp.
W. H. TIBBENS, of College Twp.

For each 188,668 tons of coal mined in the United States one man lost his life. In Pennsylvania coal mining cost a total of eight hundred and fourteen lives, and an injury to 1,899 others. The total number of miners killed in the United States during the past year was 1,467; injured, 3,643.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunday's River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

WANTED—An up-to-date man for manager and general agent of this county by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Salary and commissions to right man. Address, with references, F. M. Wheaton, 112 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Penna. o Oct. 9

H. G. STROHMEIER,
CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND Granite. Don't fail to get my prices.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building.
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection

Spring Mills, Pa
P. V. S. STORE.
Bargains = =
While our Bargain Counter has been well patonized, we still have some left that must go to make room for the Large Stock coming in.
Come while sizes are full.
Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

Old Fort Hotel . . .
ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor,
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EAST:

7.37 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.25 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

3 p. m.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 8. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily to Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m. New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.12 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.31 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.55 a. m., (10.58 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9, Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days

Westward. P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A.M.	P.M.
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 45	5
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 06	4 42
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 24
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 13
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 07
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.05 a. m. 1.31 5.15 and 7.50 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m. 10.03 a. m. 5.10 5.52 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.56 and 10.01 a. m. and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Vice President
General Manager

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	June 23, 1900	Read Up. No. 6	No. 4	No. 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 00	†2 40	†6 50	BELLEFONTE	10 10	5 10	9 30
7 11	2 51	7 01	High	9 57	4 57	9 17
7 16	2 56	7 06	Zion	9 51	4 51	9 11
7 22‖	3 03	7 13	Hecla Park	9 45	4 45	9 05
7 25	3 05	7 15	Dunkles	9 42	4 42	9 02
7 29	3 09	7 19	HUBLERSBG	9 38	4 39	8 58
7 33	3 13	7 23	Snydertown	9 34	4 35	8 54
7 35	3 15	7 25	Nittany	9 31	4 32	8 51
7 37	3 17	7 27	Huston	9 28	4 29	8 48
7 41	3 21	7 31	LAMAR	9 25	4 26	8 45
7 43	3 23	7 33	Clintondale	9 22	4 23	8 42
7 47	3 27	7 37	Krider's Sing	9 18	4 18	8 38
7 51	3 31	7 41	Mackeyville	9 13	4 13	8 33
7 57	3 37	7 47	Cedar Springs	9 07	4 07	8 27
8 00	3 40	7 50	Salona	9 05	4 05	8 25
8 05	3 45	7 55	MILL HALL	9 00	†4 00	†8 20
11 45	8 38		Jersey Shore	3 25		7
12 20	9 10	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7
†12 29		Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		
			(Philad. & Reading Ry.)			
7 31			PHILA	†8 26		
10 40			NEW YORK	†4 25		
			(Via Philad.)			
p m		Ar		Lv		a m
			†Week Days.			
10 10			Ar New York Lv	4 00		
			(Via Tamaqua)			

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‖	8‖	2‖	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 11‖	7‖	11‖
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 34
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 "	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 03
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.
‖Daily except Sunday.
F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

All the news of Centre county and Central Pennsylvania for $1.00.

Spring Mills.

Harry Miller recently moved his family to Renovo, where he accepted a position in the car shops.

J. Frank Rearick, agent for the celebrated Sober & Porter gas machine, is kept busy filling orders.

Samuel Condo and family spent Sunday with his parents in Rebersburg

Dr. H. S. Braught is kept busy day and night attending the sick.

C. P. Long's "Rummage Sale" on Saturday was largely attended from all sections. It took ten clerks to wait on the customers.

Floyd Bowersox, our village blacksmith, is down with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Lydia Neese, who had a very delicate operation performed last week by Drs Musser, Braught, Frank and Hayes, is getting along nicely.

Miss Anna Beebleheimer, of Potters Mills, who attended school here one week, is off on an extended vacation.

D. W. Zeigler, who had a severe siege of typhoid fever for the last five weeks, is on the mend.

Miss Lizzie Stover, of our village, left last week for Philadelphia and New York to purchase her usual fall and winter hats, caps and millinery goods. She will be absent about ten days.

O. T. Corman purchased over a hundred bushels of potatoes, and is anxious to purchase 500 or 1000 bushels more, at any time, and will pay cash or trade.

Last week some miscreant placed a stone in the machinery of A. Corman & Son's cider press, and in starting on Tuesday considerable damage was the result. No cider was made until the press was repaired, which was late in the day. The scoundrel guilty of this wanton villainy deserves a term in the penitentiary.

R G. Kennelley, formerly an employe of the Spring Mills planing mill, has commenced the wheelwright business and opened an establishment. Mr. Kennelley ranks high as a skillful mechanic, and some of his finished work would be difficult to surpass.

The bricks for the casing walls of the new Lutheran church arrived last week, and the brick layers will begin work in a day or two.

Boalsburg.

Wm. Goheen is having the interior of his house repainted. J. P. Weber & Son are doing the work.

Coachmaker J. M. Wieland contemplates putting up another large shop on the Hasson lot which he purchased recently. If the burg had more such enterprising men there would be considerable more business done.

Daniel and Frank Keller, of Houserville, called at Owen Mothersbaugh's Saturday.

Mrs. S. H. Bailey and daughter Mamie made a business trip to the county seat Wednesday

Wm. Grove, of Lemont, passed thro town last Saturday.

Wm Woods visited his brother-in-law, James Bryson, principal of the Flemington schools.

Messrs. John Fortney and Harry Shirk, two wide-awake farmers, called on friends along the Branch Monday.

Miss Anna Carper, one of Linden Hall's popular young ladies, spent Monday among friends in this place.

Mrs. Coxey is having an addition built to her house.

James Reed's new house is about completed.

Elmer Ishler, of near Centre Hall, met with an accident while in Boalsburg the other day that might have resulted seriously. While driving past Otis Corl's home his team frightened and started to run away, throwing Mr. Ishler from his wagon in front of one the wheels. He escaped with a few bruises. The team ran up street where Alma Gingerich stopped it before much damage was done to the wagon.

Farmers Mills

D. H. Rearick is very proud over the arrival of a girl baby.

Al. Bradford has a severe attack of fever.

Lots of rain, making it difficult to put away second crop hay.

The heavy frosts and recent rains are having a bad effect on the standing corn, greatly reducing its feeding value. Some farmers are talking of not cutting the crop.

Mrs. Robert Homan returned to her home in Lewistown after spending a short time with her parents in this place

D. H. Rearick has a corn harvester that is being used by the neighbors. M. Stover is thinking of putting the machine to use.

Winter apples are being picked. It is believed the fruit will keep better if taken from the trees before being heavily frosted.

After visiting his grand parents a few days, a little son of Mrs. Harry Hagen returned to his home.

Merchant John Rishel is selling shoes cheap; call on him.

The farmers of this community are kept back with their corn cutting on account of the heavy rains.

Miss Edna Shreckengost, of Union county, spent a few days with her brother, H. E. Shreckengost.

Alfred Bradford is suffering from typhoid fever.

The peaches in Weaver's peach orchard have all been disposed of and Mr. Weaver will leave this week.

Aaronsburg.

Mrs. D. K. Lenker and daughter Sue were summoned to Lemont last week on account of the illness of Mrs. Lenker's son Jim.

Wm. Jamison, of Lock Haven, was the guest of the Misses Kline, being in town on business.

Mrs. A. C. Mingle, of Bellefonte, spent a day last week with her mother-in-law at the residence of E. G. Mingle.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bullick, of Tyrone, is visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guisewite spent a few days last week in Lewisburg.

W. H. Philips made a business trip to Oak Grove.

Mrs. Clarence Miller, of Penn Hall, visited her Grandmother Bower a few days; upon her return she was accompanied by Miss Edna Edmunds, who will attend school at Penn Hall.

Sallie Bowersox is spending the week with her cousin Delphia Stover in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Limbert were in west Brush valley one day last week to assist their nieces in house work.

Col. D. K Heckman and wife, of Loganton, spent a few days with the Kline sisters and other friends.

Mrs. Clymer Stover spent a few days with her husbaud at Oak Grove, where he has a large tin shop.

Samuel Beaver and daughter Mrs. Geo Stover attended the funeral of Mrs. Neighdig at State College Friday.

Mrs. Matilda Weaver took sick very suddenly Sunday, but at present is resting well.

Mrs. Mary Condo and sister Julia Bower and niece Nellie Mingle attended the funeral of Mrs. Karstetter at Loganton last Wednesday.

Rev. S. S Snyder, a missionary to Japan, will preach in the Reformed church Sunday evening All are invited to come and hear him.

Colyer.

Fred Moyer, of Penn Hall, is spending a week visiting friends and relatives about Colyer.

Charles Bodtorf, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, visited over Sunday in Centre county.

Rev. O. L. Buck, of the Brush valley charge, and Rev. J. Feustermacher, held Quarterly Conference at the Zion Evangelical church. A very appropriate sermon was delivered Sunday afternoon by Rev. Buck, at which time communion was held.

The Young People's Alliance will be reorganized Sunday evening, Oct. 5 at Zion Hill, in the Evangelical church.

Mrs. P. S. Boal was seriously ill of stomach trouble but is recovering.

Mrs. Gardner Grove and children, of Centre Hall, spent Monday at Henry Moyer's.

Oak Hall.

We have had several fine rains that will assist the wheat to start.

Messrs. William Fry, Frank Barnhart and George Stone left for Pittsburg on Tuesday morning.

E. K. Smith spent Tuesday evening in Bellefonte.

William Whitmer, of Buffalo Run, passed through town on Monday.

A great many of our people are attending the fair in Bellefonte.

Most of our farmers are through cutting corn.

Nittany Mountain.

Wm. R. Noll, of Jeannette, was home with his parents several days last week; he reports everything booming at that place.

Mrs. Wm. Houser, who has been sick all summer, is slowly improving.

Wallace White moved his threshing machine to James Runkle's Saturday; he will thresh at all the barns on the Mountain. From Runkles he goes to Knoflsingers, from there to Horners, G. P. Thomas, W. Houser and O. M. Lonberger.

Mrs. Elsie Heisly went to Milton to visit her husband who is working there.

Newton Garver was home with his brother John over Sunday.

Wm. Parker is making Mrs. Kate Horner's apples into cider.

George Glace raised a fine lot of Early Rose and White Giant potatoes; no rot among them.

Old Mr. Shawver and son Charles moved to Wm. Colyer's house, below Centre Hall. Charles is working for Mr. Colyer and the moving brings him closer to his work.

The harvesting of the nut crop will lessen the attendance at Sunday school.

"What a Father can do for His Son" is the title of one of the most instructive articles which has ever appeared in a magazine. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck discusses this subject in the October Cosmopolitan in a way to be entertaining to fathers, mothers and sons. The essay will have a wide range of readers.

House and Lot for Sale.

The Bitner homestead in Centre Hall is offered for sale by the owner, Rev. Robert O'Bovle, in order to close out the estate. The property consists of dwelling house, outbuildings, stable and about five acres of land. The location is pleasant, and will make a splendid home. For further particulars inquire of W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall. tf

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Keith's.

There was, in truth, a period when all roads led to Rome: at least so the old adage informs us but now it appears to have been modernized and "all roads lead to Keith's." Several of our friends were in Philadelphia last week, and a concentric opinion prevails amongst them that no trip to the City of Brotherly Love is complete without a visit to Keith's Theatre, and we share that opinion.

What is better or more gratifying after the wearisome shopping tour than to drop into Keith's cozy theatre and enjoy the ultra entertainment of the vaudeville world before we start home? Why should we linger around for an hour or two in Philadelphia filling in time aimlessly until our boat or train schedule is due, when the welcome doors of Keith's are open to us, from noon until 11 at night, and we are assured of courteous treatment within a homelike atmosphere and our senses are gratified by the "creme de la creme" of cultured vaudeville? We know we shall hear the greatest singers of the day, the most finished dancers and the most polished gymnasts of Europe and America, perfect novelties and beautiful picture acts, and an elaborate aggregation of artists whom the most fastidious are compelled to proclaim perfection.

Indeed no trip to the big city is complete without the visit to Keith,s.

The most careful consideration is devoted to the arrangement of the program, for the name "Keith's" signifies the acme of refinement, the perfection of artistic ability and the oblition of all vulgarity or the slightest tendency toward offense. It is the home of filtered vaudeville, and caters most especially to the refined tastes of ladies and of children.

Old People Have Their Troubles.

Mr. Francis Little, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is over eighty years of age. Since 1865 he has been troubled more or less with indigestion and constipation and has tried almost everything in use for those ailments. Last August he began using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and was soon feeling much better. In a recent letter he says, "I have used three boxes of the Tablets and now think I am well." These Tablets improve the appetite and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. For sale by J. F. Smith H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Barrie's delightful serial, full of humor and pathos, "The Little White Bird," dominates the interest in Scribner's for October. Even his most ardent admirers will be delightfully surprised by the versatile fancy shows in the fairy tale of Peter Pan, which is the feature of this instalment. It is written with a grace and delicacy that even Barrie has never surpassed.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Gimmet, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDonald, Man, Logan county, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of paralysis have been effected by use of this liniment. It is most widely known however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William Weaver, deceased, will sell on the premises of tract No. 2,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1902, 1 P. M.

the following tracts of land:

No 1. Farm of 133 acres, located one mile north west of Farmers Mills, Pa., bounded by lands of G. D. Armbruster, W. F. Smith, John Weaver, John Taylor, Wm. Allison, W. A. Krise, and James Weaver, containing 133 acres and 156 perches. Thereon erected good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, implement shed, butcher's house, pig pen and outbuildings. A never failing spring of water near the house, large orchard of choice fruit, small fruit about the house. Farm in good state of cultivation; about 35 acres well timbered.

Tract No. 2 is located one-fourth mile north west of Farmers Mills, bounded by lands of Jacob Neese, Ilgen estate and J. B. Fisher's estate, containing 2 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, stable with manure shed attached, cabinet shop and all necessary outbuildings; well and cistern at the house. Premises conveniently located on the road leading to Spring Mills.

Tract No. 3 is the undivided one-third of a tract adjoining tract No. 1, bounded by lands of W. A. Krise, Kryder, Mingle and Arney and C. Armbruster, containing 104 acres and 45 perches, more or less. Thereon erected new two-story dwelling house, bank barn almost as good as new, large building for handling peaches, etc. This property is known as the Weaver peach orchard, and has growin on it between 5000 and 6000 peach trees, together with a large variety of grapes and other fruit.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Returnable at argument court.

J. H RISHEL, Executor.
Farmers Mills, Pa.

In a Glass of Water.

Put a handful of *glazed coffee* in a glass of water, wash off the coating, look at it; smell it! Is it fit to drink? Give

LION COFFEE

the same test. It leaves the water bright and clear, because it's *just pure* coffee.

The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.
(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	18	Side	10
Butter	18	Tallow	04
Lard	12	Apples	30
Chickens, 7; cash	8	Huckleberries	—
Ducks	07	Potatoes	25
Raspberries	—	Large Onions	60
Ham	14	Beef Hides	—
Shoulder	12	Spring Chickens	—

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	60 and 65
Corn	60
Rye	40
New Oats	25
Barley	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	19
Lard	12
Potatoes	45
Side Meat	10
Shoulder	10
Ham	15

Look for
This Space
Next Week.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills.

BANKS.

Penn's
Valley
Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edwin Ruhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEALER,
Administrator,
Spring Mills, Pa

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1 02,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Old Fort hotel, one mile south of Centre Hall a fine farm containing one hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and has erected on it a bank barn and tenement house.

On this farm there is an abundant supply of running water and two apple orchards and small fruit.

The Old Fort hotel, a stone structure, and stables, also located on this property, will be sold with the farm.

For terms and further information apply to
MRS. MARY J. ODENKIRK,
CENTRE HALL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a splendid home opposite the Lamar railroad station, on the Central Railroad of Penn. The dwelling house has eleven rooms and is new, well finished and conveniently arranged, and is admirably located for a club or summer boarding house, being convenient to a fine stream of water and hunting ground.

Also coal yard and tressel and an established business in fuel.

Good water and fruit on the premises.

For further particulars address
JOHN SMITH,
Lamar, Pa.

NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs M. and Edward Sweetwood neglected to lift two deer heads mounted by me, and that the same will be sold at public sale, Saturday, September 27, 1 02, at one o'clock, at my place of business in Spring Mills, Pa., unless the owners come forward, and pay expenses incurred, including the cost of advertising.

J. I. SNAVELY,
Sept. 9, 1902, Spring Mills, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of A. E. Meyer, late of Potter township, deceased, the undersigned an Auditor appointed by the said court, to hear and pass upon the exception filed to the account of Edward Sellers, administrator, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, No. 11, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa., at which time and place all parties are required to present and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. KLINE WOODRING, Auditor.

Duff's College

Has unsurpassed facilities for giving a Business Education, and placing Students when trained. Circulars on application.

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

KREAMER & SON.

A fine full line of . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter

THE ONLY
Perfect Writing
Machine made. . . . .
The writing is in
Plain View of the
Operator all the time.
Simplest and strongest
construction, rapid action, easy touch, and adapted to all kinds of work.

Best for tabulating and invoice work.
Universal keyboard.
Removable type action.
Instantly cleaned.
Treble the life of any other machine for good, clean work.

Send for Catalogue.

Pittsburg Writing Machine Co.
208 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. J. FINKLE

Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,
New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug6

C. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor 26jul00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. VICTOR ROYER,
Attorney-at-law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office directly North of Court House. 02

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office, 1 Exchange Building.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Our Specialty: Collections and Reports.
References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

N. B. SPANGLER,
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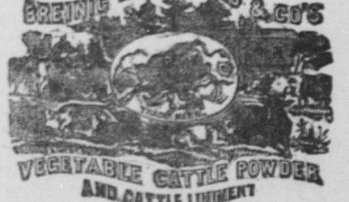

This celebrated
CATTLE POWDER
Is earnestly recommended to the
Farmer, Horseman
and Dairyman as a
MOST RELIABLE CURE
for all ordinary diseases to which HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP or HOGS are subject. At the same time it keeps them in a naturally **Healthy and Thrifty Condition,** positively making an
INCREASE OF MILK and BUTTER,
—the latter from ONE to TWO POUNDS PER WEEK,—or aiding the fattening process in stock 20 to 25 per cent. It does this in the natural way, **without the least injury to the Animal.**

Four full doses will be mailed FREE by
THE PRONEFIELD CATTLE POWDER CO.,
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE CENT will bring you happiness after eating a hearty meal.
DR. CARL L. JENSEN'S **Pepsin Tablets**
Contain nothing but pure pepsin (no drugs).
One tablet taken after a meal will digest one pound of solid food. Samples free. Ask your druggist or send us 25 cents in stamps for a vial.
Dr. Carl L. Jensen, 400 N. 3rd St., Phila., Pa.

BIRD MANNA!
The great secret of the canary breeders of the Harts Mountains in Germany. Bird Manna will restore the song of cage birds, will prevent their ailments, and restore them to good condition. If given during the season of shedding feathers it will carry the little musician through this critical period without the loss of song. Sent by mail on receipt of 15c. in stamps. Sold by all druggists. Bird Book Free.
THE BIRD FOOD CO.,
No. 409 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

H·H·H

goes straight to the seat of the pain, no matter whether it comes from
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
SWOLLEN JOINTS, SPRAINS, HEADACHE, STRAINS, STIFFNESS LUMBAGO OR SCIATICA.
Used Externally by rubbing only.
Equally good for MAN and HORSE.
25 cts. per bottle.
D. DODGE TOMLINSON
409 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS.

While searching the archives for knowledge,
  While after the rarest of lore,
While seeking the richest of jewels
  In Wisdom's variant store.
Remember this as you rummage
  For a mot of the Sage's wit,
The best and rarest of lessons
  Is: Git up, git up and git!

Ages are filled with the dreaming
  Of verses the poets have sung,
Filled with the anguish and sorrow
  Tragical muses have wrung
From the loom of fanciful musing,
  But the essence of all the wit,
The lesson of all the lessons
  Is the lesson: Git up and git!

From periods primordial,
  On, down to the time we live,
It's simply a matter of Take, my boy;
  If we can't, a question of Giv
Remember this as you rummage
  For a mot of the Sage's wit,
The best and rarest of lessons
  Is: Be just, but git up and git.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Outlaw of Elk Hollow.

When Mr. Kuykendall saw Peggy for the first time she was about three days old. She was one of the smallest and prettiest colts he had ever seen. He did not get a good look at her, however, until he had given chase for about four miles to Peg and her band, and then only after such hard riding as a man seldom gets. The pace was so fast for Peggy at her tender age that she could not keep up, so, after a few miles of hard running, she lagged behind. This caused Peg and her band to slacken speed, for they would not abandon the little one, too tired to run further. As was her custom after being outgeneralled and surrounded by the cowboys, Peg buried herself in the centre of the herd, little Peggy keeping close by her side, and in this fashion she and the band were driven to the ranch. After they had been securely coralled, little Peggy underwent the same bitter experience that had befallen her mother when she was a wee bit of a colt—she was roped, thrown, and branded.

"I will never forget what a time we had and how difficult it was to brand Peggy," said Mr. Kuykendall. "The boys had roped her by both front feet, and as soon as the rope became taut she fell. No sooner had she struck the ground than she bounded to her feet, like a rubber ball, and it took four men fully five minutes to tie her securely, so that we could put the brandings on her. She made a gallant fight—much better than many a man would have made under similar conditions."

After being branded Peggy was allowed to run with her mother and the "wild bunch." She grew to be an exceptionally fine-looking animal,—one that would instantly attract the attention of any person. Until she was four years of age she never had a saddle or a man's hand on her, and during this period she enjoyed the freedom which her mother had always known. She was such a beautiful animal, so far superior in every way to her fellows, that it was merely a question of time when she would be selected and seized for the service of man. After she had fully matured into a full-grown horse she was driven into the corral with a number of others, when Mr. Kuykendall instructed his foreman to cut her out and keep her for the purpose of breaking.

On the following day Peggy received her first lesson, which she took to kindly, and was a good, obedient scholar for several days. When an attempt was made to put the saddle on her back there was a misunderstanding. Peggy did not like this, and resented it with all her might, doing everything imaginable to keep from being saddled. After an hour's hard work the saddle was placed in position, when the blindfold and the ropes were removed. The moment her eyes were uncovered she started to run, stopping now and then and attempting to remove the saddle. Such jumping, pitching, bucking and side-stepping are seldom seen, and she would most likely have succeeded had not the saddle been an exceptionally strong one. When she finally quieted down, Mr. Kuykendall instructed the foreman to remove the saddle, tie her up for the night, and feed her.

The next day—Sunday—was an eventful one in Peggy's life, for upon that occasion she made her debut as being the most difficult animal to ride in that portion of Wyoming, besides establishing for herself a reputation that spread far and wide among the noted horsemen of America. It had been announced that upon this particular day one of the gamiest animals ever known in that region would be ridden by Mr. Kuykendall's famous bronco-buster "Tex," and every cowboy off duty made an effort to be present and witness the sport. In granting "Tex's" request to be allowed to ride Peggy on this particular day, for the edification of all who might be present, Mr. Kuykendall warned him to be extremely careful, as he felt that the Texan had undertaken a task that would tax his ability to the utmost. The cowboy simply smiled, and said: "I guess she isn't so very bad. I've ridden lots worse than she is."

"Tex" was known far and wide as a bronco-buster who had never suffered defeat, and every man at the ranch, from the foreman to the cook's assistant, was ready to bet his last cent that there was not a horse in the West that could throw him. The cowboy, who had conquered the worst horses in that section of the country, gloried in his reputation, and it was his chief delight to display his superb horsemanship before the admiring eyes of a large crowd. Some of his cowboy acquaintances were unkind enough to accuse him of having "the big head," others thought he considered himself a notch higher than the rest, while a few accused him of being a "dude." Such remarks were perhaps occasioned because he spent considerable time when duty free in front of a large looking-glass which he kept in his corner of the "bunk-house;" yet one and all admitted that he was by long odds the best rider in that section of the country.

Early upon the Sunday mentioned a crowd of cowboys and "tenderfeet," including the writer of this article, assembled at Mr. Kuykendall's ranch for the purpose of witnessing the sport. The Texan purposely waited until he was sure of a good-sized audience, and then began operations. In saddling Peggy he had to repeat the manoeuvres of the previous day, while a steadily growing band of horsemen watched and waited with interest. Finally he had the mare ready.

"Ten dollars, even money, that 'Tex' don't stick to her!" shouted a lop-sided cowboy from the Camp Stool outfit, who had arrived while the mare was being saddled.

"Here, I'll take that bet!" shouted half a dozen men, any one of whom would have wagered his entire "lay-out" on the Texan.

"Put up another ten with me, partner; I need the money," remarked a six-footer, drawing a wad of greenbacks from his pistol-pocket.

He was promptly accommodated, and while the money was being placed in the hands of the stake-holder the rider jumped into the saddle and raised the blind. As soon as this was done the mare made two or three running jumps, then down went her head until her nose fairly touched the ground. Next she jumped as high in the air as she could, coming down stiff-legged and with force enough to severely jolt the anatomy of her would-be conqueror. She gave a continuous performance of this aerial feat for about four minutes, during which time she kept her head between her fore legs, as though asnamed of something she had done or was about to do. Each time on striking the ground she would jump backward, forward, or to one side, no two alike. During this time the rider retained his seat in the saddle, but his former air of assurance had given place to one of concern, and presently his face wore an expression that had never before been seen there—a sort of "I-can't-possibly-stay-up-here-much-longer-if-this-keeps-up" look.

"Stay with her, Tex!" shouted a dozen voices, encouragingly.

"Why don't you use the spurs?" inquired the lop-sided individual from the Camp Stool outfit.

"Give her a taste of the quirt!" yelled the admirer who had "ten dollars up."

"Put a burr under the saddle and make her buck!" shouted the cook's assistant, throwing his hat in the air.

These and similar suggestions were shouted at the now thoroughly jolted cowboy, who had already vainly tried all but the last. During these violent gyrations Peggy had edged away from the crowd of mounted ranchmen towards a small bunch of Herefords sunning themselves on the prairie, causing the great-eyed beeves to gaze in mild astonishment at the bucking horse and her rider. An instant later Peggy made a side jump, one ahead, then turned completely around, while the rider, losing his seat, landed on Mother Earth.

The instant Peggy threw her rider she made a dash for liberty. A couple of well-mounted cowboys roped and brought her back.

"Twenty to ten she don't ditch him this time!" shouted the foreman, as the nervy Texan, who was uninjured, prepared to mount the mare a second time.

"Put 'er up—I'm your huckleberry!" exclaimed the Camp Stool representative, moving towards the stake-holder.

"Be careful, there, Tex!" shouted Mr. Kuykendall, but the warning was not heard by the rider, who was already in the saddle.

If Peggy was annoyed by the first attempt to ride her, she was now made thoroughly indignant by this second effort. The native blood of her mother and the nervous energy of her fleet and powerful sire now asserted themselves as never before. A swift, wild, headlong rush carried herself and rider well into the crowd; and then, as though convinced that further efforts in that direction were futile, she changed her tactics, and stopped with a suddenness that would have pitched an inexperienced rider far in the air. As this manoeuvre did not unseat the rider, she reared high on her hind feet, almost falling backward, yet the doughty Texan stuck to the saddle like a burr. When she came down she stumbled violent and almost fell. This partially unseated the rider, and before he could regain his balance Peggy was on her feet, bucking even harder than before. Three more jumps were sufficient to displace the rider, and again she dashed away. Clever cowboys followed, roped, and brought her back.

"That settles it, boys—she's too much for me," said the Texan, whose face now looked like that of a veteran returned from the Philippines after a two years' campaign. "This is the first time I ever straddled a cayuse I could not hang on to," he said; "but I'm ready to take off my hat to Peggy, and, in addition, I'll pay the funeral expenses of the fool that tries to ride her."—Harper's Weekly.

A lighthouse is to be erected on Cape Horn. A Chilean expedition has found on the island a suitable site, landing places, streams of water and plenty of firewood.

ALLIGATOR AND SNAKE SKINS.

Extinction of the Animals Threatened by the Demand for Their Hides.

A new fashion in a modern city may mean the decimation or even extinction of an entire species of the lower animals. The craze for alligator skins during the past twelve years came very nearly making that hideous reptile as dead as the dodo. When a large animal brought two dollars in the open market every lazy darky down South who lived within ten miles of a pool or bayou was out after "gater" from dawn to dusky eve. They killed so many that the market was flooded after a time and then the price began to fall. It has gone down steadily, and the latest advices from the Louisiana bayous and the Florida swamps give fifty cents for the raw hide of a saurian of more than ten feet in length and only twenty-five for a chicken "gater." This hardly pays for their killing, and the supply is running down in consequence. The alligator has now a chance for his life, and in many districts is increasing in numbers perceptibly.

On the other hand, the snake family is experiencing great hardship. A dealer in fine snake skins said: "There is a steady demand for the more beautiful kinds which we are never quite able to fill. Some varieties are so popular that they bring ridiculously high prices. The coral snake of South America, which, by the way, is not, as currently believed, a red creature, but a beautifully mottled scarlet, black, rose-pink, and brown one, has gone up from ten cents to a dollar for the raw skin in Brazil, and it is almost impossible to get it in this city. The few that are caught go to Paris and St. Petersburg, and now and then some are shipped to the Far East, where they enjoy even a larger popularity than in the Occident.

"The most beautiful snake skin in American is the marsh diamond-back rattler of Central and Southern Florida. It is the king of American ophidia. Its colors are almost metallic in their lustre, and they are arranged so as to form about as brilliant a harmony as can be found. The skin tans easily, and when thoroughly prepared will last almost as well as a third-class leather."—New York Post.

HOW TO LEARN TO BREATHE.

Muscular Exercise Which Every One Should Undertake.

"What on earth are you trying to do, Jim?"

The man to whom the question was addressed was standing in the centre of the gymnasium clad in the scanty apparel affected by athletes when at work. His heels were close together, his arms were equally close to his sides, the palms of his hands facing backward. Without replying, he slowly raised his hands upward and forward until they were on parallel lines and at full length above his head. Then he lifted himself till he stood on the tips of his toes, holding his breath the while. Just as slowly and deliberately he resumed his original position, and as he did so replied to the question.

"I am learning to breathe," said he.

"Learning to breathe? Why I thought that everybody did that during the first few moments of existence."

"Not by any means, my boy, as you will find out if you go into training under the instructions of a competent teacher. Not one man in a hundred knows how to breathe properly—that is, to fill the lungs to their utmost capacity and at the same time to control the muscles so as to make it easy to do. What I have just been doing is one of the movements by which the thorax is developed. Others there are for the purpose of strengthening the abdominal muscles, a prime necessity to enable to breathe correctly. These exercises, if kept up, not only increase the power to breathe deeply and freely, but they add to your ability to expand the chest, the stoop caused by round shoulders is permanently cured, and one's figure and general health are vastly benefited. Even if there is no intention of becoming an athlete, every man, woman and child ought to learn these movements and practise them on general principles.'"

And he went on with his work while his friend made a mental resolution to give it a trial.

The Naughty Nations.

Mr. Crosland, who has succeeded in creating a sort of interest in his book "The Unspeakable Scot," has quite a wide field awaiting him. After allowing the right to reply the author of "The Egregious English," attention might be turned to other nationalities, and the following are some of the suggested titles for new volumes: "The Indolent Irish." "The Wily Welsh," "The Absorbing American," "The Jubliant Jap," "The Cheerful Chinee," "The Fickle French," "The Grasping German," "The Riotous Russian," "The Arrogant Austrian," "The Brutal Belgian," "The Humble Hollander," "The Doughty Dane," "The Haughty Hungarian," "The Sorrowing Spaniard," "The Pugnacious Portuguee," "The Sturdy Swiss," "The Irate Italian," "The Greedy Greek," "The Truthful Turk."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Where Parents Arrange Elopements.

Weddings are so expensive among the Mohammedan Kurds that when the bridegroom is poor an elopement is generally arranged with the consent of the girl's parents.

Usually the Case.

The more voice a man puts into an argument the less logic he puts there.—New York Press.

"INSANE FROM SIN"

Sunday Discourse By Dr. Chapman, the Noted Pastor-Evangelist.

The Effect of Wrong-Doing Upon the Mind—Self Indulgence Ruins Men, Self Denial Makes Them.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the most popular of our pulpit orators, has never preached a more dramatic and powerful sermon than the following one, entitled "Insane From Sin." It is founded on the text, "In the tombs, crying and cutting himself with stones."—Mark 5: 5.

You are doubtless familiar with this New Testament chapter in which our Lord is represented as having power over devils, disease and death. Over devils when He cast out the evil spirits from the man in the tombs, finding enough in him to fill a herd of swine, and enough swine to fill the sea, as an old preacher used to say; over disease when He healed the woman who had faith enough to touch His garment's hem, and power over death when He stands at the home of Jairus and commands his little daughter to awake and restores her to her weeping parents. It is a comforting chapter in the light of the fact that He is the same yesterday, today and forever.

In speaking of "the sinfulness of sin" I desire to present it at this time in its effect upon the mind. Insanity has been described as a chronic disease of the brain inducing chronic disorder of the mental condition, yet there is a sense in which the fevered patient in his delirium and the drunkard in his excitement or stupor is insane. There are two kinds or insanity, first, congenital, or that which is inherited where brain development is arrested. Second, acquired, or that in which the brain is born healthy, but has suffered from morbid processes affecting it primarily, diseased states of the general system implicating it secondarily. In our treatment of this theme I have to do with both of these, for in the first we see how the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations, while in the second we behold an exhibition of that insanity of sin which is due to individual excesses or the breaking of God's laws. The Bible is full of illustrations.

It is not necessary that I should go to an institution to find men who are insane. I turn to the pages of this old book and read the story of Nebuchadnezzar, the king. Now you see him on his hands and knees eating grass, and his nails are like birds' claws and his hair like eagles' feathers. Yet as we read we find he lifted his eyes to heaven and God set him free. There is not less for a man in this City of New York—no matter what his bondage—if he will but lift his eyes up he may be free.

Then we turn to I. Samuel, second chapter, and we see the man who wrote the Twenty-third Psalm, David playing the fool before the man of whom he was afraid, crouching upon the sides of the door posts and becoming disgusting.

In the tenth chapter of Exodus we read the story of the man who was the king—whose face I had the privilege of seeing as a mummy in Egypt—the man who said, "I will let the people go now if you will take away the swarm of flies—if you will take away the frogs." And the frogs were taken away, and the flies, and he did not let them go, for God hardened his heart—an insane man, but not more insane than the man who has promised ever since he was a child that he would be a Christian and give up sin, and is still its slave.

Turn to the New Testament, and here we find the picture of the prodigal. When he came to himself—when he was not himself he was satisfied with swine, so long as he had forgotten his father and his mother, whom tradition says he killed, he was satisfied, but when he came to himself he was not. Ah, the young man, with the memory of a sweet mother back in Ohio, who has stepped into the evil of sin in New York and turned his face away from Christ, he is insane. It is the hope of the minister and the prayer of at least one hundred people in this church that during this series of meetings some of these young men may come to themselves, and then come to Christ.

I.

I have been going through the institutions, where I have had the privilege of looking upon the insane people confined there, and I have found out the following:

First, many people are insane because of the sins of their parents. Results of crime on future generations.

At the recent meeting of the Congress of Criminal Antiropology at Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Legrain, physician-in-chief of the asylum of Ville-Evrard, gave the results of his investigation, which extended over a period of years and showed how sin, like disease, is transmitted from drunken father to appetite enslaved son; how in such soil the seeds of crime and madness develop and ripen in the last generation into sterile idiocy and the extinction of the race.

First Generation.

He traced the course of four generations of drinkers in 215 families. One hundred and sixty-eight families showed unmistakable symptoms of degeneracy; sixty-three cases of mild insanity; eighty-eight were mentally unsound; forty-five at times dangerously insane; many of the children were weaklings and died at an early age, six out of eight in one case, ten out of sixteen in another. These six latter who remained were all feeble minded and had epileptic fits and a prey to evil instincts. Thirty-nine families found convulsions; epilepsy in fifty-two; hysteria in sixteen; meningitis in five; 108 families out of the 215 counted one out of every two individuals victims of periodical alcoholic delirium; 196 families of the 215 insanity had developed.

Second Generation.

Ninety-eight observations gave the following: Fifty-four families had one or more members who were imbeciles or idiots; twenty-three families there were those who were morally irresponsible, untimely births, extraordinary mortality and hereditary diseases caused the children to die in appalling numbers. At this stage fathers and mothers had become common drunkards with but eight exceptions. In forty-two families he found chronic cases of convulsions, and epilepsy in forty. In twenty-three families insanity exists.

Third Generation.

Seven observations, or families, gave him a total of seventeen children; all were mentally unsound and physically stunted; two were insane, four subject to convulsions, two epilepsy, two hysteria, one meningitis, three scrofula.

Summing up the 814 cases found in the 215 families he found 32.2 per cent. were alcoholics, 60.9 per cent. are degenerates, 13.9 per cent. morally irresponsible, 22.7 per cent. have convulsions, nineteen per cent. are incurably insane; 174 disappeared from this world before or almost before having drawn their first breath; ninety-three cases of tuberculosis, which bring the total of those who died from hereditary alcoholism up to one-third.

There is no fifth generation, for the last line is a microcephalous idiot. Thus Moses was right, as proven by science, when he said, "God visits the iniquities of the parents unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Him." There is no fifth.

Sin is an awful thing. If I could uncover it so that some of you could see it you would shrink back from it as you would shrink from a man who is a leper.

There are very many people who are insane from over work. It is the tendency of the times. Permit me to read to you an editorial given in one of our recent papers:

"Never was there such a craze for speculation as our age presents. Young and old more or less feel its force. Slow gains are discounted. Stock gambling is patronized and recognized to an alarming extent. The speculating spirit is rife in all directions and in all ways. Those who cannot rent an office in Wall Street patronize the bucket shop and curbstone brokers. The tricks of trade are mastered, and fortune hunting is pursued with avidity. Risks are incurred and principle sacrificed in the haste to become rich. Great syndicates are formed day by day and their luring baits tempt many people. Little savings are insured ample profits. Trade is becoming largely speculative. Old-fashioned business methods and ideals are passing away, and much is being sacrificed to more rapid modes of enrichment. Some succeed, but the larger number fall in their ventures. Fortunes are lost as well as won. Money changes hands, and thousands suffer where hundreds gain. Wrecks of characters lie all along the pathway of speculation. In all ranks and grades of society are found the victims of wild, reckless gambling. Greed of wealth is becoming too much an American vice. Its allurements are proving too strong for our bright, energetic and ambitious young men, and there is a call for a steadier, wiser and safer spirit in business affairs."

Second, there are many people insane today because of self-indulgence, the lack of self-restraint. Self-indulgence ruins men, self-denial makes them; self-indulgence sells a man's birthright for a mess of pottage, and he tries to get it again only to find that it is impossible; self-denial makes one to be possessed of increasing strength; self-indulgence led Belshazzar on until we find him in the centre of the feast where the fingers of a man's hand write upon the wall, "Weighted in the balances and found wanting," and the same thing is true to-day, it is the lack of self-restraint that has made many a man to lose his soul. Dr. Talmage tells of the man whom he saw on the shores of a lake in Scotland creeping out from under the hull of an old wrecked vessel and lifting up his hands tremblingly said, "Please, sir, will you give me a penny?" "For what?" said the minister. The answer was, "For strong drink." Dr. Talmage said to him, "I am a minister and I cannot give you the money for that, but I will help you. What is your name?" and he said the man buried his face in his hands, shook with emotion, and then finally said, "My name is"—and he sobbed it out. "Why," said Dr. Talmage, "I knew a man by that name in Edinburgh, a prominent merchant; did you know him?" "God pity me, sir," said he, "I am that man; sin slew me, and I am here; my wife is dead, my children are in the poor house and I am on my way to hell." What a warning for every man who gives way in the least to sin.

There are many men in the insane institutions to-day because of self-indulgence and lack of self-restraint. Who was it that said, "Better is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city?" Why, if a man could only take a city what a hero he would be! The word of God says that every man may be greater than he that taketh a city if he will rule his own spirit. Self-indulgence ruins, self-denial makes men. Self-indulgence sells a man's birthright for less than a mess of pottage. Be not deceived. God is not mocked, whatsoever a man sows that shall he reap.

I came across one young man in the insane asylum who came from one of the first families in the country. There is not a man better born than he. He had everything that money could buy. Not only was he lacking in self-restraint himself, but his people were lacking in self-restraint. If the boy desired to go to school he was at liberty to go; if he preferred not to go to school he could stay at home. After a while there came a defect in the brain; after a little while it was insanity, so that now he is in an insane asylum. I heard him say, "Will you permit me to go to father and mother?" "Certainly, certainly," the keeper said. "He will never go. He will never be ready to go. He rises in the morning, then he falls back on his cot; he begins to dress and then stops; he will just about be ready to-night; to-morrow morning he will have the delusion again. He never quite gets up to his desire. That is his mania." There is many a boy, possibly in our church, whose home atmosphere is like that, and it is a most dangerous one. I do not know that the fathers were strict enough. I do not think my father was too strict. In my boyhood's home life was the forming of my character. I should like to hold up to every boy and every young man the highest ideals of manhood, and I ask you to take Christ.

Third, there are very many people mentally unbalanced to-day because of some hallucination. A poor woman cried out as I passed along through the wards of the institution, "Doctor, I am burning up; if I could only have a breath of fresh air I would feel perfectly well again." A man who used to be a leader of society was actually burrowing in the ground like an animal, all the dignity of his manhood gone, and the woman who was once the pride of her home a mental wreck, and when I said to the doctor, "What is it that causes this?" his answer was, "It is sin in very many cases." I know very well that there are many who are insane because of inherited tendency and some because of over work, their poor overstrained nerves have given way, but I have seen a countless number in these latter days insane because of sin, and it is against this that I cry out.

II.

There is a kind of insanity in the position which men occupy with regard to being Christians.

First, let us suppose a case of sickness where the patient gradually grows worse, the temperature is high, the pulse is rapid, the heart is entirely wrong, the skin is dried and parched, the case is critical, a cure must come quickly or not at all, and you go to the afflicted one and propose a cure because your disease was the same and you have been cured. Suppose the patient should remark, "I do not feel that this remedy will cure me, after a while I will try it." Possibly that is a specie of insanity, but suppose he declares that he will wait until he grows better and the disease has practically left him; in this, too, he is insane. But suppose he tells you that he cannot understand how the remedy would cure him, and that until he can comprehend it he will not accept it. Could anything be more insane than such a position? Or suppose he should say, "I would take it, but I know one who tried it and failed." I ask you, is not this a species of insanity?

Second, what would you say concerning the position of such a sick man? I know what you would say. You would look at him and say, "Poor man; he is insane; feelings have nothing to do with the matter; you cannot grow better without a remedy. The doctor understands the case and you do not need to understand it." This is what you would say, but I know thousands of people who are away from Christ and staying away from Him for these very reasons.

Some years ago a young man threw himself into the river from a steamboat, and at once the cry of "Man overboard!" startled all the passengers. They threw back the searchlight in the darkness of the night and could see that he was sinking, but suddenly some one threw him a rope, and a cheer went up because he had caught hold of it. He drew the rope toward him until at last they saw him lift himself out of the water and then throw it as far as he could and go down beneath the waves. He was an insane man, having escaped from his keepers, but the man who rejects Christ, it would seem to me, is more insane, for he has turned away from the only cure for sin and rejected the only hope of heaven.

III.

There is a beginning to all of this. Have you heard the old fable of the ring, valuable because of its gold, to be sure, but that was not all? Whenever its wearer stepped wrong the ring pressed his finger and he would step right again. It was a fable of something that is true. That ring is conscience. There is many a man in my audience whose consciousness of sin five years ago kept him from evil. Macbeth, one of Shakespeare's characters, having committed murder says: "Will all great Neptune's ocean make these hands clean?" And, lifting them up, cries: "These hands will make the very sea red."

I speak to some young men in this church whose conscience is still working. You can put your hands over your eyes and there is before you the face of a sweet mother, who said to you: "My boy, it is a very wicked world. I am afraid for you without a mother's presence." You have a memory of that mother. Your conscience is saying, "You had better give up that sin." God keep you from it.

There are special sins which I should like to suggest this evening in closing. I need not speak of the sin of drunkenness. You have heard of it this evening. John B. Gough used to say, "God forgive me, I do not speak it boastingly. Five years of my life were a dark blot. I know what the burning appetite for stimulants is. I have felt its woes and I have seen it in many men who have died the drunkard's death but as God is my witness, I say take away from me the friends of my old age, let the hut of poverty be my dwelling place, let me walk in the storm and live in the whirlwind, when I do good let evil come upon me, and the shouts of my enemies as the sound of many waters, do all this, O merciful God, but spare me from the death of a drunkard." I beseech you, if conscience appeals to you now that you yield at once to its teachings. Charles the Ninth after the massacre of St. Bartholomew said to the doctor, "I am fevered in body and mind; oh, if I had only spared the innocent, the preachers and the children." Rousseau declared in old age that the sins committed in his youth gave him sleepless nights. Richard the Third having slain his two nephews in the tower would sometimes in the night spring from his couch and touch his sword as if to fight the demons coming up against him. All this was conscience. In the name of God do not stifle its voice and reject its warning.

I should like to say a special word to the boys. I have the momory to-night of a boy who told me that he had left his father's home and his father's employ because he had begun to take money from him, and the habit had so grown upon him that it was impossible for him to resist. "I began," said he, "with a penny; my last theft was $5 at a single time. Oh, sir," said he, "do you think God will forgive me if I confess it to my father?" It is a mistake to step aside the least in a life of sin and I call upon the boys to turn squarely about.

I remember the man of whom they told me his mania was that he could not forget. This man could not forget, nor do I think we can forget. There is Cain with the mark of murder. He cannot forget. There is Pilate, with the memory of Jesus before him and his hands red with His blood. He cannot forget. Judas, with the clinking of the thirty pieces of silver, he cannot forget. Abraham, looking down into the depths, says, "Son, remember."

When Richard Cour de Leon was a prisoner the people could not tell where he was. The cry went up, "Where is the king?" An old musician said, "I will find him." And so to every penal institution he made his way and played the tune of Richard Cour de Leon. After a while there came a fluttering sign that Richard de Leon heard. I wish I could awaken the memories of your boyhood. I wish every man here could remember his mother and father, the old minister and the music of the chime, "Delay not. Delay not. O sinner draw nigh." They told me that sometimes in the minds of the poor people who are insane there will come a streak of light, a little prophecy of hope. I have an idea in every man's soul there has been such a ray of hope from heaven. You can be a Christian if you will. God help you to be a free man.

Love For God.

Prayer becomes a necessity when we know what God's love for us means. To read the story, as the Bible tells it, of the love which made the world and man, and of the love which sent God to live and die on earth for us; to go over the years of living and see how goodness and mercy have followed all the days; to pick out the blessings till they grow into glowing clouds always hovering over the human experience—these show the divine love so mightily that one cannot keep away from the contemplation! And so the human love grows until it reaches God, and bows at His feet, and presses its littleness into the very vastness of His nature, and draws its breath from the very presence of Him who is Himself love! Prayer—why we cannot help loving then! The very life is a prayer, a clinging, delighted gazing into a Face which knows no turning, a holding to the Hand which never loosens its grasp, a speaking to a Father whose one great desire is the child's happiness. Every act of ours, every need, every pleasure, every pain is as much God's as ours, and we know it, and knowing it as we go to Him as the child to its mother, as the bird to its nest, as the withered flower to the moisture which falls and kisses its upturned hungry face. Granted a God and all else follows. His love for us, our love for Him, presupposes prayer as a necessity.—Floyd Tompkins.

Prayer Kept Him From Falling.

A story illustrating the power of prayer to keep from falling is related of a Scotchman employed in a great steel factory, who after many years of drinking gave up the habit.

It was prophesied by those who knew him best that he would not hold out through the hot weather, but contrary to all prophecies he stood firm.

They asked him how he succeeded, and he said it was because at the beginning of every hour he asked the Lord to keep him through the hour. At the end of the hour he made a dot at the day of the month on a calendar near him, and prayed for help for the next hour. So the Lord carried him through the day, and so he expected the Lord to carry him through his life.

Every Man's Duty.

"Doing as well as we know how" is better than not doing even as well as that. But doing as well as we know how is not enough, unless we know just what is right, and then do that. God's commands are positive and exact. We are told to do this, or not to do that. God never tells us merely to do our best, or according to our knowledge. It is our duty to know what is right, and then to do it. Even under human governments it is said that it is every man's duty to know the law. And divine government has as high a standard as has the human. We have a responsibility for knowing, as preliminary to doing. Do we realize that?—Angelus.

Perfection.

God endowed humanity with its infinite capacity for improvement in order that at last it may attain perfection. I do not believe any human being can be perfectly happy as long as we see men condemned to suffer without a single moral thought, without a perception of the noble meaning of life.—The Rev. E. C. Worcester, Philadelphia.

The fellow who marries a deaf mute should make her unspeakably happy.

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What Results from Electricity.

Although the predictions freely made a few years ago that the development of electric traction would quickly drive horses from the field of labor have not been fulfilled, yet the Electrical Review cites statistics to prove that the disappearance of the horse is actually taking place, although so slowly as not to attract much attention. In Paris the number of horses fell off about 6 per cent between 1901 and 1902. In London the decrease in the same time was 10 per cent. In Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg a similar falling off is shown by the census of horses. In New York it is estimated that the number of horses has decreased 33 per cent

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For The Ladies

STYLES IN CORSETS.

It would seem as if the girlish waist line had no limit, for it grows longer with each new design in corsets. Corset designers evidently regard the feminine form as mere clay, to be moulded to suit their ideas of grace and symmetry.

The latest law from Paris on figure building revives the Louis V. type, which maintains a tapering, rigid slenderness of waist and hip.

This is, of course, a problem for the stout woman, but there are new methods and materials that produce the optical delusion of making a hundred-and-sixty-five-pound woman look as if she barely weighed a hundred and thirty-five.

TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor remains the beauty of her world; tall, slight, with the carriage of a princess who looks her part, self-repressed, world weary. She affects a very simple style of dressing, white mull gowns laden with hand embroideries, but no frills. Her hats are of the same shape, rather high and turned away from the face in front, close against the head at the back, with feathers or flowers snuggling against the hair, which is heavily and becomingly streaked with gray. Her whitening hair contrasts strangely with the young face of this rare woman of the world. Many persons allege they see a striking likeness between Mrs. Astor and the Duchess of Marlborough.—New York Press.

TRAVELING DAIRY SCHOOL.

The Province of Nova Scotia, the ancient land of Evangeline, has been trying to improve its butter this summer by means of a traveling dairy school. The school is in charge of a woman, Miss Laura Rose, of the Guelph Agricultural College, and has been a great success. Every farmer's wife who can possibly do so attends it when it stops in her neighborhood, and an officer of a local agricultural society said that Miss Rose did more in a two days' visit to his part of the country than could have been effected by years of incessant writing in agricultural papers, instructions from butter dealers and public lectures.

Miss Rose travels with her dairy in a big covered wagon, taking with her from town to town a couple of churns, a separator, a butter worker, a milk tester, tinware, salt, butter color and, in fact, everything which is necessary for the manufacture of firstclass butter, except the cream, which is supplied by the agricultural societies. She did the same work for the Province of Cape Breton last summer.

NEW CUT OF DIAMONDS.

Just for the moment pearls are more popular than diamonds, and one of the reasons for this is that diamonds are now so cleverly duplicated that it takes an expert to discover the difference between the real and the artificial stones.

Then, again, the diamond admits of hardly any variation in shape or composition.

It is safe to predict, however, that the popularity of the pearl will not last long and that the diamond will regain whatever footing it has lost, if through nothing else than the new cue which is called the "Twentieth Century" cut, and does away with the flat table that is on top of the ordinary cut.

By this the facets are increased from fifty-six to eighty, the additional twenty-four facets increasing the brilliancy and price of the stone to an extraordinary degree.

And the beauty of it all is that a "Twentieth Century" cut can be made from the ordinary cut, so it is safe to say that experts will be kept busy recutting the stones with the flat table top.—New York Journal.

COLLARLESS WAISTS.

The fashionable collarless waist may be had by simply dispensing with the stock collar. The deep cuffs with Turkish or other sleeves, full at the elbow and below add a distingue air to this waist or blouse which may be worn with separate skirts, says the Delineator.

For wear with separate waists the stock collar may be worked, following the design exactly. It may be lined with white or light colored satin on canvas. If a transparent collar is desired a foundation collar or featherbone may be purchased and covered with the Irish point lace stock. If an entire featherbone collar is not favored, four or six uprights of silk collar featherbone may be placed at regular intervals extending from the upper to the lower edge of the collar. The featherbone foundation, however, holds the lace stock intact for a great length of time and induces a greater feeling of security.

SCIENTIFIC HOUSEKEEPING.

The Chicago Housewife Association is evidently determined to put domestic service on a scientific basis. Its latest move in that direction, says Harper's Weekly, is to appoint a standing arbitration committee of three members, to which is to be submitted all questions of dispute between mistresses and servants. The decisions of the committee are to be binding on both parties to a dispute, the penalty in case of a recalcitrant mistress being expulsion from the association, while a servant who fails in her duty will forfeit the right to refer future employers to the headquarters of the association. Every maid on completing one year of service in the family of one of the members of the association is to be given a diploma, and at the end of the second consecutive year is given the choice of a seal on her diploma or a cash premium of $10, with an additional prize of $5 for each succeeding year. The association is to establish an employment agency, and its constitution provides that a maid taken ill after four weeks' service in a family, shall be entitled to free medical attention.

BUILDS HER OWN HOUSE.

Because the husband of Mrs. Sarah Jane Griffith, of Vineland, N. J., was lazy and wanted everything his own way, so she says, she made a vow two years ago to live entirely alone and never again to have any man of any kind whatsoever about her house.

She kept this vow rigidly without any discomfort to herself until some months ago, when she determined to build her a house according to her own notions of architecture and decoration. Then it became a choice between hiring workmen or building her house herself. She decided to do the latter. With her own hands, therefore, alone and unaided, she is building her model home.

Mrs. Griffith now has five rooms completed, and has done all the work from foundation to roof, including the digging of the cellar, masonry, construction of building timbers, lathing, plastering and roofing. Then, too, she placed a furnace in her cellar and piped her house, the system of heating being hot air. Mrs. Griffith has showed courage, patience and endurance, her most remarkable work, in the opinion of some people, being the carting of brick (by herself and unaided) from a brickyard, a distance of about five miles, for use in filling in between the weather boarding and the plastering along the studding timbers to make her home extra warm.

Mrs. Griffith says she is no common hatchet and saw carpenter or wood butcher. She asserts that she is a first class architect and builder and declares that her home, when finished, will be as pretty and commodious as any cottage in the suburbs of this city. She says she will take her time in doing the work, however, as she has done heretofore.

Not only is Mrs. Griffith a carpenter—the hands that wield so skillfully a hammer, a pick and a saw can do exquisite needlework as well. She also makes beautiful floral ornaments from hair, seeds and cotton, and can imitate flowers and fruit in wax so exactly that no one can tell them from the original.—New York Telegram.

POPULARITY OF TAFFETA.

Women may have grown somewhat tired of the glace coat and bolero yet the three-quarter length carriage wrap in black or colored taffeta has become a recognized necessity in the wardrobe of the society woman, while nothing excels the chic and utility of taffeta for smart country clothes. Black, dark blue and golden brown shades trimmed with ecru guipure and softened with chiffon of a corresponding tint form ideal wraps, and, though smart, taffeta is never too smart. Always recollect that if a woman is oversmart she is not smart at all. She who is possessed of innate refinement realizes that subtlety and mystery in dress are better than any aggressive fitting mode of the hour.

To return to the fancy for taffeta, a black, navy or even dark red taffeta frock, well made and daintily trimmed, accompanied by a lace collar, forms a fitting and smart afternoon toilet and will look equally well at a garden party; in the early autumn it will come in for demitoilet or can even be cut down into a pretty and useful evening frock. Such are the uses of taffeta, which is, by the way, a softer make of glace. Fashion has done wisely in giving this silk a foremost place in the modes of the hour.

Shot taffetas in pastel tints are a coming novelty for lining jackets and gowns.

Embroidery has been so popular as a garniture for pongee this season that the newest designs are made to stimulate plisse, herring-bone, fagoting and dot effects.

Small plaids of green, blue and black are the latest idea in walking skirts, brought about, no doubt, by the popularity of the kilt design.

Fancy plaid silks in small quantities, just to give the correct note of distinction, are to be much used to trim black and dark-colored taffeta gowns this autumn.

Fruits, particularly luscious bunches of grapes, are to be quite a favored garniture for winter chapeaux.

Three groups of three rows each is the latest style stitching for the bottom of a rainy day skirt.

Fancy shoulder collars are a feature of many of the smartest autumn top coats.

Demure little low collars of finest needlework are very swagger in neckwear.

Belts are much wider at the back, but drawn down to almost nothingness in front.

The box pleat is one of the most prominent fashion features of the dress world just now.

The new bell sleeve is used mostly for fancy coats for winter wear.

Chiffon veils are by far the most popular.

Gowns of white pique trimmed in heavy white lace are tiresomely numerous.

The best white kid gloves are now finished with a pearl of aluminum clasp, so that they will not discolor or corrode, as so many metal clasps do.

Another Lincoln Story.

The story is told that Lincoln was one day walking through a field when he suddenly saw that he was pursued by a mad bull.

The nearest object of escape was an old strawstack, and Lincoln made for it with lightning speed. Reaching it before the bull caught up to him, he commencing running around it, with the bull in mad pursuit.

After several revolutions Lincoln discovered that his long legs had covered the ground faster than he had hoped, and a bright idea occurred to him. A few more strides brought him within reach of the bull's tail, which he clutched and the two went flying around faster than before.

It soon began to dawn upon his bullship that he was the one pursued, and he began to bellow with fear and disappointment, when Lincoln exclaimed "See here, darn you, you began this fight, I didn't."

B. B. B. SENT FREE.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cancers, Itching Humors, Bone Pains.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures Pimples, scabby, scaly, itching Eczema, Ulcers, Eating Sores, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Bone Pains, Swellings, Rheumatism, Cancer. Especially advised for chronic cases that doctors, patent medicines and Hot Springs fail to cure or help. Strengthens weak kidneys. Druggists, $1 per large bottle. To prove it cures B. B. B. sent free by writing BLOOD BALM CO., 12 Mitchell Street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once, prepaid. All we ask is that you will speak a good word for B. B. B.

When the fire of ambition turns to ashes of despair there is but little need of hope rekindling the flame.

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

Few men are so accommodating as to be willing to make fools of themselves.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A woman is better minded when she is not strong-minded.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

Loafing may be easy work, but it takes all a man's time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A live wire contains more death than anything else we know of.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

It shouldn't be difficult for the much-abused poet to write his wrongs.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

The Pope has thirty-five secretaries to answer his daily average of 22,000 letters.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE

Mrs. Eckis Stevenson of Salt Lake City Tells How Operations For Ovarian Troubles May Be Avoided.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with inflammation of the ovaries and womb for over six years, enduring aches and pains which none can dream of but those who have had the same experience. Hundreds of dollars went to the doctor and the druggist. I was simply a walking medicine chest and a physical wreck. My sister residing in Ohio wrote me that she had been cured of womb trouble by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and advised me to try it. I then discontinued all other medicines and gave your Vegetable Compound a thorough trial. Within four weeks nearly all pain had left me; I rarely had headaches, and my nerves were in a much better condition, and I was cured in three months, and this avoided a terrible surgical operation."—MRS. ECKIS STEVENSON, 250 So. State St., Salt Lake City, Utah.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

MRS. ECKIS STEVENSON.

Remember every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Cascarets 10c 25c. 50c. CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS 431 Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL EARACHE ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Rheumacide The Great Blood Purifier

CURES RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

PROMINENT RAILROAD ENGINEER SAYS:
RALEIGH, N. C.
I took 3 or 4 bottles of *Rheumacide* several years ago for a very severe attack of rheumatism in the muscles of my back, which confined me to my bed for 5 or 6 weeks. RHEUMACIDE HAS MADE A PERMANENT CURE, as I have not felt any symptoms of its return. I now take it occasionally as a general TONIC, and its effects are all one could wish. Yours very truly,
C. H. BECKHAM.

TREASURER OF NGE CO., N. C., TESTIFIES AS FOLLOWS:
HILLSBORO, N. C.
I had rheumatism for a number of years. About four years ago it became quite severe. Was confined to my bed for some time. Used several remedies, but never got any permanent relief until I began to take RHEUMACIDE on the advice of a friend. It cured me at the time, and I feel that it has improved my general health very much. I regard it the best remedy for rheumatism. Respectfully, E. A. DICKSON.

For sale by Druggists, or sent expressage prepaid on receipt of $1.00.
BOBBITT CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

IF you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE
W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.
W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.
$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.
W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000
Best Imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.
Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

CALIFORNIA

Reliable Information
about vegetable gardening, soil, grain growing, fruit culture, poultry, climate, water, lands, power, markets, manufacturing facilities, wages. For printed matter and other information write
California Promotion Committee,
Representing state commercial organizations. Dept. P.P.
25 New Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Special low railroad rates during Oct.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1856. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract Claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Tyndon Agency, Wills Building, 412 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 2 cents.

R·I·P·A·N·S

A year ago last June I was troubled greatly with indigestion after meals. Often upon retiring at night I would be seized with dizziness, which often kept me awake for hours. I was recommended to take Ripans Tabules by one of my friends who had himself found use for them. I immediately found relief in their use, and have since had no return of my complaints.

At druggists.
The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAYS' FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only ANSBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. Only sure cure for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad. out and mail to us.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

TO WRITE FOR CAT. & SPECIAL RATES.
Situations SECURED
for graduates or tuition refunded. We pay R.R. Fare.
Pays MASSEY BUSINESS COLLEGES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. RICHMOND, VA.
HOUSTON, TEX. COLUMBUS, GA.

What Do the Planets
Say about your life, past, present and future? If you will send two 2-cent stamps, and date of birth, Prof. Alfred, the greatest living Astrologist, will send your Horoscope absolutely FREE. Address PROF ALFRED, 742 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

500 YOUNG MEN WANTED for Railway Service. Address Johnson's Practical Railway Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER BNU 40 IT PAYS

FALLING HAIR

Prevented by shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women.

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cool the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: 27-29, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated) are a new, tasteless, odourless, economical substitute for the celebrated liquid CUTICURA RESOLVENT, as well as for all other blood purifiers and humour cures. In pocket vials, 60 doses.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Methodist—Centre Hall, 10:30 a. m.; Spruce-town, Communion, 2:30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 7:30 p. m.

Evangelical—Tusseyville, morning; Egg Hill, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Tusseyville, 10:30 a. m; Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Georges Valley, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10:30 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2:30 p. m.

Meeting Recalled.

The Democratic meeting announced to take place in Bellefonte on Tuesday of next week in court house has been recalled. Governor Pattison will, however, be in Philipsburg that day.

Royer Farm Sold.

The Royer farm, located one and one-fourth miles south-west of Centre Hill, was sold to John Bubb, of Aaronsburg, by Lydia Faust and Harry Royer, for the sum of nineteen hundred dollars.

Call a Halt, Parents.

Cigarette smoking is practiced by almost every boy in town over ten years old and by many under that age. Call a halt, parents; save your children from destruction. You, parents, will be condemned by your own children for not teaching them better.

Remodeling Church.

The United Evangelical church, at Egg Hill, is being remodeled, repainted, repapered, and decorated. Mechanics began the work Monday morning. The rededication of the church will take place at some future date, when the pastor, Rev. J. F. Shultz, will hold appropriate ceremonies.

State College Beat Western U. P.

On a very heavy field State College won a second game by defeating the Western University of Pennsylvania by the score of 27 to 0, Saturday. The visitors were at a disadvantage owing to the mud. They repeatedly made long gaits around State's ends and twice succeeded in bucking the centre for the necessary downs.

10,000 Eels Caught in One Night.

More than 10,000 eels were taken from the Susquehanna river in one night at the numerous dams between West Fairview and Rockville, near Harrisburg.

Roy Hoover, of Marysville, caught 2000 before midnight, and at a dam close by a catch of 1800 was reported.

Residents of Fairview and the Cumberland side of the river pickle eels for winter use.

The Era Magazine for October.

Intelligent women (which being interpreted reads "women") and all interested in women have been carefully provided for in the Era Magazine for October, in which there are two special articles for their benefit: "Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Helen Marsh Nixon, and "The Newspaper Woman of To-day," by Kate Materson. Other women contributors also figure prominently. Beside, William S. Walsh writes entertainingly of Marie Corelli, and the latest child of her brain.

Always Full of News.

The Philadelphia Press has one of the strongest news services in the world. Special correspondents in all the capitals of Europe and the most important cities of this country; exclusive correspondents in all the cities and towns within its circulation; exclusive privilege of using all news received by the New York World, the New York Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Boston Journal and the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune; and the service of the Associated Press keep Philadelphia's Great Home Newspaper full of the latest reliable news every day. The Press at one cent daily is within the reach of all, and you can hardly afford to do without it.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The President Invites Operators and Strike Leader to Washington.

As the outcome of Cabinet conferences held Tuesday and Wednesday, and also of Secretary Root's investigations in New York, the President Wednesday afternoon telegraphed to John Mitchell and the leading anthracite coal operators asking them to come to Washington and talk with him about the strike situation at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

This conference, it is learned from the highest authority, is the only measure which the President has in mind for relieving the situation. He is going to lay the facts before the contending parties and ask them to get together.

Further than this the President has nothing in view. If it fails, neither he nor his advisers are aware of anything further that he can do. The question has been very thoroughly canvassed during the two Cabinet meetings, and Mr. Roosevelt and his counsellors are convinced that he has no power to do anything except to urgently request the warring parties to lay down their arms.

Postponed Sale.

The Odenkirk farm and Old Fort Hotel will be offered for sale Thursday, Oct. 30. See advertisement.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Lucy Henney will return tomorrow, Friday, from Eastern cities with a full assortment of the latest style hats and trimmings. Call and see them; you will find something to suit you.

Fair to be Continued.

The Centre County fair will be continued Saturday. There will be a good line of races on that day, as well as on Friday. This arrangement has been made on account of the rainy weather the beginning of this week.

Shaffer-Thompson.

Miss Mary Thompson and Dr. Orr H. Shafler were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Thompson, of Lemont, Wednesday noon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D. E. Hepler. The groom is a practicing physician of Altoona.

An Exciting Runaway.

John Weaver, butter maker at the Howard creamery in Bellefonte, met with a serious accident Monday evening. He was getting into his buggy on Bishop street when the lines fell out of his reach, and the horse started to run, after going a short distance it made a quick turn, upsetting the buggy, throwing Mr. Weaver on the sidewalk injuring him severely, his face being badly cut, the ligaments of his arm torn and his body badly bruised. Although not dangerously hurt says the News, it will be some time before he can resume his work.

Crimes of the Strike.

A list of the different phases of violence since the strike began in the anthracite region is as follows, the list including only the most aggravate cases:—

Killed	14
Severely injured	42
Shot from ambush	16
Aggravated assaults	67
Attempts to lynch	1
Houses blown up	12
Houses burned	3
Buildings burned	10
Washeries burned	3
Stockades burned	2
Riots	69
Works blown up	6
Bridges blown up	4
Trains wrecked	6
Attempted wrecks	9
Trains attacked	7
Strikes in schools	14

Geary-Buck.

F. P. Geary, of Centre Hall, and Miss Laura Mae Buck, of Berwick, were married Tuesday evening at the home of D. F. Geary, father of the groom, in Millheim.

The groom is a young man of excellent character, and for more than a year has conducted a barber shop in this place. The bride is a daughter of Rev. W. H. Buck, of the United Evangelical church, who was pastor of the Millheim charge several years prior to last Spring.

The newly married couple came to Centre Hall Wednesday morning and are stopping at the hotel. Monday they will go to house keeping in the Boozer property, next door to this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Geary have the best wishes of the Reporter and their many friends.

Marriage Licenses.

Robert F. Neill, Buffalo Run.
Patience M. Williams, Martha.
James L. Bailey, Bellefonte.
Lizzie C. Curray, Waddle.
John H. Vonada, Coburn.
Jennie Corman, Coburn.
Franklin P. Geary, Centre Hall.
Laura M. Buck, Berwick.
John D. Shay, Howard.
Anna L. Confer, Howard.
Oscar G. Martz, Pine Grove Mills.
Anna M. Reish, Pine Grove Mills.
Hugh W. Hampton, Bellefonte.
Ida Tulton, State College.
O. H. Shaffer, Altoona.
Mary I. Thompson, Lemont.
John M. Gerbrick, Bellefonte.
Kate Walker, Bellefonte.

Dr. Braught for Coroner.

Dr. H. S. Braught, of Spring Mills, Wednesday was nominated for coroner by a reconvened meeting of the Democratic County Convention. Dr. Braught is eminently qualified for the position, and will receive a large complimentary vote in Penn's Valley.

Strike News.

The Sheridan Troop, of Tyrone, has been added to the State military force on duty in the coal strike region. The troops will reinforce the Thirteenth Regiment, which has been encamped at Olyphant.

Monday the Fourth Regiment was added to the State force of troops in the striking districts.

Insurance Company Meets

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company held a regular meeting Monday. No business of particular interest was transacted. The full board was in attendance: Geo. B. Haines, Rebersburg; Jasper R. Brungart, Rebersburg; Z. D. Thomas, Aaronsburg; H. C. Campbell, State College; J. G. Bailey, Penna. Furnace; W. B. Mingle, B. H. Arney, D. F. Luse, Centre Hall; Frank McFarlane, Boalsburg; F. Bottorf, Lemont; F. M. Fisher, Penn Hall; F. Kurtz, Bellefonte; H. E. Duck, Millheim.

Hotel Register.

G. F. Roush, Mifflinburg; W. F. McCormick, E. D. Mock, Tyrone; Wm. Candwell and wife, Houtzdale; W. W. Smith, State College; E. E. Brondge, Detroit, Mich.; E. H. McCloskey, Sunbury; Geo. B. Haines, Jasper R. Brungart, Rebersburg; Z. D. Thomas, Aaronsburg; H. C. Campbell, State College; J. G. Bailey, Penn'a Furnace; Wm. B. Mingle, B. H. Arney, D. F. Luse, Centre Hall; Ed. Sellers, Oak Hall; Frank McFarlane, Boalsburg; F. Bottorf, Lemont; F. M. Fisher, Penn Hall; H. E. Duck, Millheim; Fred Kurtz, Bellefonte; Miss L. F. Brower, Phil'a; J. F. Brower, Mingoville; H. A. Lantz, Wm. H. Dolbeer, Bellefonte; B. F. Klepper, John Troxler, Reedsville; I. C. Powell, Lewistown.

Schwab's Advice: How to Succeed.

First—Be honest and straightforward.
Second—Don't get a job through influence. No true success is built on the influence of others. Depend on yourself.
Third—Do what you are employed to do better than any one else employed about you can do it. Promotion will surely follow.
Fourth—Be interested in what you are doing, and don't watch the clock for quitting time. Be too absorbed in your work to know what time of day it is.
Fifth—A college education is not necessary for a successful business career.
Sixth—Work!

LOCALS.

One and two-tenth inches of rain fell Tuesday night.

Landlord Runkle to-day (Thursday) is putting in a car load of soft coal.

Bird S. Coler was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New York.

I. V. Musser, who has been home for a week, left again this, Thursday, morning.

Rev. F. W. Brown, of the Millheim Reformed church, Sunday tendered his resignation.

Theodore P. Rynder's Peoples' Party is out of business, having withdrawn its state ticket.

It's in them: The Republican county committee is advertising for a banner that disappeared.

Mrs. Al. Krape has a slight attack of typhoid fever. To day (Thursday) she is reported as improving.

Clean up about your premises. Filth about your stable and outbuildings is obnoxious to others, if not to you.

Miss Lola Strohm, of Centre Hill, will be engaged for the winter with the Misses Snyder, milliners, Bellefonte.

John S. Dauberman is not fearing a coal famine so far as he is concerned. He has twenty-one tons of soft coal on hand which were bought last spring with which to burn lime.

Will Runkle, who for three years did service in the Philippines in the hospital corps of the 47th Regiment, arrived at the home of his father, Jacob Runkle, Bellefonte, the beginning of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hayes, of Bellefonte, Monday, left for a month's visit at Atlantic City. From there they will go to Los Angeles, California, where they will spend the winter.

W. J. Carlin is an ideal man for the office he aspires to—honest, capable, gentlemanly, and is not tied to any set of individuals. He is the nominee of the party he represents because he was the strongest candidate at the primaries, and was not nominated because he would favor a certain banking institution.

James Knoffsinger, of Pleasant Gap, Wednesday returned from Philadelphia where for the past few weeks he had been an inmate of a hospital, where he was treated for cancer of the rectum. Mr. Knoffsinger was temporarily relieved by the insertion of a tube into his side, but he is a very weak and distressed man.

John C. Rowe is a young man especially fitted for the office of Recorder. The Democrats of the south side of Centre county can rest assured that they will be treated in the most courteous manner by Mr. Rowe, if elected to the Recordership, whenever they chance to have business in that office. He is above the average in intelligence, and always has a pleasant word for everyone he meets.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

First Session Monday Afternoon—The Program.

As already announced the Presbytery of Huntingdon will meet in Centre Hall next Monday. The main body of Presbytery will come in on the 3:01 P. M. train from Bellefonte, and will proceed at once to the church to hear the sermon of retiring Moderator Rev. S. F. Lewis, and afterward to be assigned to places of entertainment. In the evening Presbytery will convene for business at seven o'clock, the half hour from 7:30 to 8 being devoted to a popular meeting in the interest of Freedmen's work.

Tuesday morning the half hour from 9 to 9:30 will be given to devotional services. The rest of the day will be devoted to business details, a recess being taken from 12 m. to 2 p. m. and the afternoon session closing at 5 p. m.

The evening session from 7:30 o'clock will be devoted to a popular missionary meeting in which the various missionary enterprises of the Presbytery will be set forth in seven minute speeches by the chairmen of the committees having them in charge. This will close the meeting so far as Centre Hall is concerned, unless it should be raining so hard Wednesday morning as to make it impossible to go to Penn Hall. In that case the memorial services will be held in Centre Hall, closing in time for the members to leave on the afternoon train.

But if the weather is such as to permit, Presbytery will go Wednesday morning to the grave of Rev. James Martin or the near by Penns Creek Lutheran church. There the services will begin at 9:30 a. m. An historical address will be made by Rev. Joseph C. Kelley, also addresses by Rev. D. M. Wolf, D. D., Dr. T. C. Van Tries, Revs. Joseph H. Mathers, D. D., D. K. Freeman, D. D., Wm. Laurie, D. D., LL. D., R. M. Campbell, and J. O. Dennistion; and possibly by some representative of the descendants of Rev. Martin. The exercises will be interspersed with music by a select choir. The program will be completed in time for lunch before the departure of the afternoon train.

All sessions of Presbytery are open to the public. The most interesting subject for discussion probably will be the question of a revision of the Confession of Faith.

Dr. Van Tries' subject will be "Fifty Years Ago."

LOCALS.

A little child of Rev. W. H. Brown, of Bellefonte, has diphtheria.

Crop reports for New York give potatoes as being badly blighted, and the yield light.

James Runkle, of Tusseyville, last week had the misfortune to lose a valuable four-year-old horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bottorf, of Colyer, were in town Tuesday on business, and paid their respects to the Reporter office.

Mrs. Daniel Daup and Mrs. Kate Carson, of Potters Mills, Wednesday went to New Bloomfield, where they will visit the family of Joseph Gilliland, former neighbors at Potters Mills.

The Odenkirk farm and Old Fort Hotel were bid up to $9,000 at the sale Thursday of last week. James A. Decker, of Pine Grove Mills, was the gentleman who bid the sum mentioned above.

Miss Sophia McEwen, an estimable lady of Hublersburg died Wednesday morning at the residence of her brother-in-law, James Carner, at the above named place, after a brief illness, aged sixty-six years. Funeral services will be held at the Reformed church, Hublersburg, Friday morning.

Mrs. J. O. Deininger is seriously ill at the home of Mrs. Lucy Henney. The lady, some time ago, contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia. Dr. J. F. Alexander is the attending physician and is using the compound oxygen treatment. Her advanced age—seventy-one years—is much against her recovery.

Ivey Bartges, south east of the Old Fort, and little son, were callers Wednesday. Mr. Bartges' peach orchard proved a failure this year so far as yielding a crop is concerned. The peach trees, during the past season, made a remarkable growth. Mr. Bartges also has a fine lot of apple trees, some of the fruit of which was landed in this office.

The Clearfield county commissioners offer a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of Moses Thomas, the colored man who shot and killed John Russell, at Grampian a few days ago. Thomas is about 33 years old; 5 feet ten inches tall and weighs from 160 to 175 pounds. He is "copper" colored, has high cheek bones, small moustache, and a scar on his right cheek.

The home of John Brannan at Canoe Creek, Blair county, was the scene of a distressing accident Friday afternoon, whereby his five-year old son was badly burned. The mother was sick in bed, and in some manner the child got hold of a pint bottle full of powder. The little one, while playing, began pouring the contents of the bottle into the kitchen stove. An explosion followed, dashing the powder into the child's face and destroying the sight of both eyes.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

New Store Room New Goods . . . . New Department

In this advertisement we simply want to say that The Star Store is in its New Room and that we are ready for business.

New goods are coming in every day: these are new and seasonable goods.

Hardware—A New Department.

A New Department in The Star Store is a full and complete line of Hardware.

Come to see us—if not to buy, to inspect.

THE STAR.

LONG'S RUMMAGE SALE.

Special Sale Every Day 8:30 to 9; 3 to 3:30

50-cent umbrellas at 19 cts.
10-cent Plaid dress outing at 5 cts.
Spool cotton 1 ct. to 2 1-2 cts. per spool.
Ladies bonnets 13 cts.
Mixed candy 5 cts. per. lb.
Ladies Shoes 75 cts. per pair.
Our 5 and 10 cent counters will be worth your inspection. Store will be entirely differently arranged,
Muslin 5 cts. per yd. sold before at 8 cts.
Dress ginghams 5 cts. sold before at 10 cts.
Children's shoes 10 cts. per pair and up.
Ladies' shoes 75 cts. per pair and up.
Men's shoes never before so cheap.
Men's boots $1.50 per pair.
Now to sell out a lot of goods we will make prices to surprise you and make it worth your time coming to see this stock. Make up your list for fall and winter goods and secure your want. LOW PRICES.

C. P. LONG'S STORE.

LOCALS.

Miss Grace Smith, of this place has charge of the fancy work department at the fair.

C. A. Krape of the shoe emporium, Spring Mills, is receiving some of his fall purchases. The ladies Prussian boots are beauties, while the Birmingham Bluchers for men are regular stunners. Mr. Krape is doing a large business.

Miss Maybelle Keller, last week, visited Mrs. C. M. Fry, of Pittsburg, at the home of Mrs. Fry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Osman, west of State College. Mrs. Fry before her marriage was an operator in the State College telephone exchange.

Theodore Shilling returned to his home in Kane Tuesday, on account of having a slight attack of lumbago. He spent several weeks with the family of Wm. Scholl, of near this place, as is his usual custom to do when the glass works at Kane are not in operation.

In Middleburg the board of health required a prominent citizen to bury a child at midnight and did wisely. Such restrictions may be harrowing to the feelings of a bereaved family, but the highest duty is to protect the living from the invasion of horrible contagious disease and death.

What Democratic voter can afford to vote against Messrs. Wetzel and Kepler and for men who are known to be opposed to every measure that eminates from a Democratic source, no matter how much good that measure may represent, or how much their constituents may demand its passage?

Mrs. J. T. Potter sent eight apples to this office the combined weight of which is six pounds. The varieties are King of Tompkins County and Orange. They are indeed fine, and it is a pity that not more attention is given to growing apples in a locality like this where they mature to such perfection.

A. W. Nearhood returned to Northampton, Mass., Saturday after having been at home one week. Albert has been promoted at the Massachusetts Asylum, and at present does not come in contact with the inmates. This promotion was due to the fact that he was faithful in performing the more humble services.

Emile Zola, the novelist, who gained additional prominence in recent years because of his defense of the Jews and of former Captain Dreyfus, was found dead in his Paris home Monday morning. Asphyxiation, resulting from the fumes from a stove in his bed-room, is given as the cause of his death.

LOCALS.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

Help Wanted—Women and boys are wanted at the evaporating plant, Centre Hall.

No new cases of membraneous croup have developed since the two deaths from that disease last week, and there is no anticipation of further spread of the disease.

For Sale.—R. D. Musser, Spring Mills, Pa., offers for sale a thoroughbred English boar pig, fourteen weeks old. It is a fine and well marked animal and will be sold at a reasonable price.

Dr. W. E. Park Wednesday evening returned from Nelson, Tioga county. The doctor was taken ill while at that place, and hurried home, arriving at eight o'clock. His condition this, Thursday, morning is quite favorable.

Amos Alters, while in Centre Hall Wednesday lost a black Scotch Spaniel dog, with white ring around neck and white streak from forehead to nose. Any one knowing the whereabouts of the animal will oblige Mr. Alters by communicating with him at Lewistown.

The Reporter $1.00 a year in advance.

There are habits that cost more to rear than a family.

A great many Pennsylvanians will be found to be color blind when it comes to voting for the Browns.

Some take foreign trips, some plead the statute of limitations, but they never lose their devotion to the G. O. P.

As Pennypacker is taking care of the farmers, why does he permit such early frosts?

Having whitewashed Quay, Pennypacker approaches the task of calcimining the Browns with some signs of weariness.

"What a Father can do for His Son" is the title of one of the most instructive articles which has ever appeared in a magazine. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck discusses this subject in the October Cosmopolitan in a way to be entertaining to fathers, mothers and sons. The essay will have a wide range of readers.

Tire Setting a Specialty.

Wilbur A. Henney has opened his blacksmith shop on Church street and is ready to do all kinds of blacksmithing and wood work, special attention is given to setting buggy and wagon tire. His past record as a mechanic is sufficient to warrant a liberal share of the public patronage.